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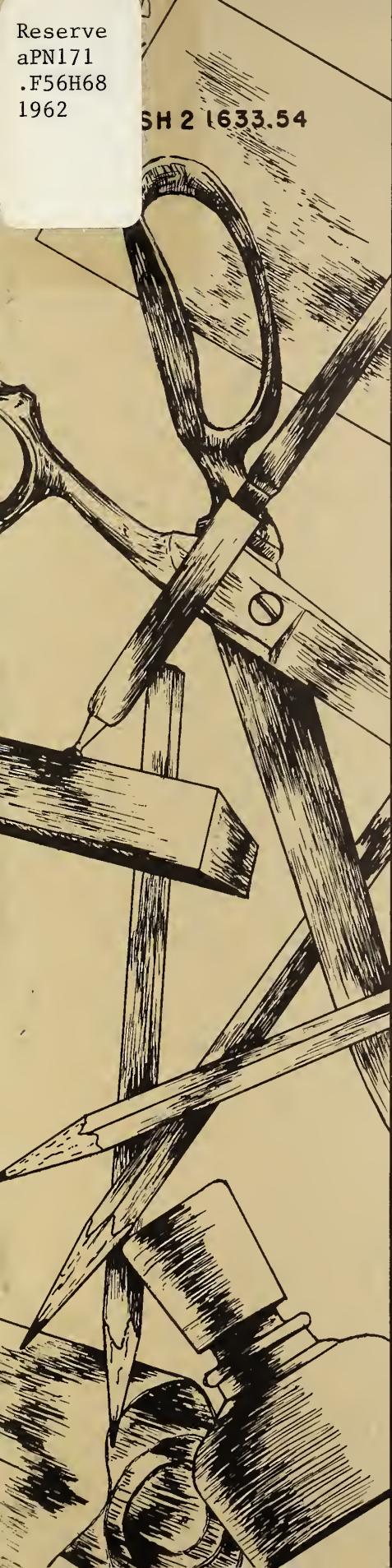
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# HOW TO PREPARE LITERATURE CITATIONS FOR U.S.D.A. PUBLICATIONS

FOREST SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This guide for preparing such a list is issued by the Department of Agriculture to go about preparing such a list.

Preparation of a list of publications such as a list of citations. All citations in books include the publications the addit-

Since author, date, and citations, they are the remainder of sample literature means of demonst-

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture



CLEO THORNTON, Editor  
Division of Information & Education

Washington, D. C.

April 1955  
Revised July 1962

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FOREST SERVICE HANDBOOK  
WASHINGTON

August 1975

FSH 1609.13 - HOW TO PREPARE LITERATURE CITATIONS FOR  
USDA PUBLICATIONS

Amendment No. 3

POSTING NOTICE. Amendments to this title are numbered consecutively. Check the last transmittal received for this title to see that the above amendment number is in sequence. If not, order intervening amendments at once on form 1100-1. Do not post this amendment until the missing one(s) is received and posted. After posting retain this transmittal until the next amendment to this title is received. Place it at the front of the title.

<u>Superseded Pages</u>	<u>New Pages</u>
Entire Handbook	None

Digest:

1609.13 - Removes this handbook from the directives system. This material is incorporated into TT 47-1630 "Preparing Citations for USDA Forest Service Publications" issued June 1975.

JOHN R. McGUIRE  
Chief



## SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTHORS

When you first plan your manuscript, consider whether an author-date method or a number method of referring to your citations will suit your purpose best. The author-date method uses author name and publication date in the text to refer to the list of citations and, of course, the number method uses italic numerals, e.g., (Wyman 1936) or (46). The author-date method is easiest to use and there is less chance of error because references can be added or removed without renumbering your list and changing numerals throughout the text to correspond. Also, your reader may recognize the work cited without turning to the list.

On the other hand, if you have numerous statements that require four references or more, as might be needed in a monograph or in an extensive review of literature, the number method will serve your purpose best. In the author-date method, you would be required to place a footnote reference in the text when you used four references or more in connection with a single statement. The footnote arrangement is made in order to avoid lengthy interruptions in the text and bad appearance in print.

The preparation of a list of citations requires painstaking work whether you use the author-date or the number method of citing. It is of the utmost importance that the details of the citation be accurate in all respects and that the identification be complete enough so that anyone trying to locate the reference in a library or elsewhere will have a minimum difficulty. While it is true that such lists are only an appendage to the main work, some readers may be critical of the researcher's ability if they try to use an inaccurate and poorly prepared list of references he has furnished. Therefore, verify all references from the originals; do not quote from other authors, because you may be repeating someone else's errors.

The suggestions that follow are presented for the uninitiated and for those who have experienced difficulty in recording and keeping track of their citations in the writing process. Although these suggestions deal mostly with the preparation of a numbered list, they are applicable in large part to an author-date list.

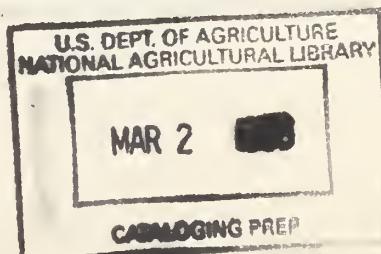
A. J. Riker, in instructions to writers for *Phytopathology*, had this to say (*Phytopathology* 36(11): 970-971. 1946):

"References to other publications present many opportunities for error. Just as editors frown on long literature reviews, so they discourage an excessive number of citations. Unless they are really necessary, a large number makes a paper appear pedantic rather than learned. How often we see a general statement followed by a string of citations when one or two would serve as examples.

"An easy method, while preparing a manuscript, is to enter in the text the name of the author with the year of publication. If the same author has several publications in a year, they are designated by letters (e.g., Jones, 1935a, 1935b, 1935c, . . . ).

"The complete citation may be placed on a card of convenient size, the reference cards being kept in alphabetical order. . . . Before the literature cited is typed double spaced from the alphabetically arranged cards, every letter and number of the citation should be checked against the cards, every letter and number of the citation should be checked against the original. Do you think this is a tedious, time-consuming job? Obviously. Should it be left to the editors? Certainly not.

"Before the final copy is typed . . . the author's name and the year of publication are replaced by numbers, corresponding to those in the alphabetically arranged 'Literature Cited,' providing there are [7] or more. Fewer citations are handled as footnotes. Once the list is done, any deletion or addition of a reference means changing many numbers both in the text, where they are easily missed, and in the 'Literature Cited.'"



There is a worthwhile step that can overcome the "missing numbers" mentioned by Mr. Riker. The step may seem like an added chore, but it will pay off by saving you considerable time and uncertainty. Whether you prepare your author cards for the list before you start writing or as you proceed with the writing, when you make an entry in the text write the page number on the author card. The author cards should be left un-numbered during the initial writing of the text: you may decide to make some changes or additions. When the writing is completed, arrange the cards alphabetically and number them. Because the cards show you text location, you can turn quickly through the manuscript and replace author name and date with the number assigned to the carded reference.

If you revise your manuscript after it has a formally numbered list, keep a check card. When you start your revision, you will have on the check card consecutive numbers from 1, which represent your citation numbers. As you revise a page of the text that has a citation, record the page number on the check card opposite the appropriate number. If you are omitting a citation, be certain to strike it from the check card as well as from the text; if you add one, enter it temporarily as an "a" number on the check card and record the page number. When the revision is completed, (1) enter new citation numbers on the check card if there were omissions and additions; (2) turn the pages of the manuscript to where your check card shows that a citation occurs and correct it; (3) renumber your revised citation list.

Occasionally the question of proper placement of citation references in the text arises. Only general principles can be given, not hard and fast rules. It is extremely important that a reader never be put in the position of having to guess whether the idea, statement of fact, claim, or whatever involves a citation is entirely that of the author cited or a combination of that and an idea or opinion of your own. This, of course, actually determines the position of a citation reference. If the statement is attributable entirely to the author cited, the number may be either at the beginning or end of the sentence depending on how the sentence is written. Where the content of the whole paragraph is attributable to the author cited, it is usually most convenient to dispose of the citation reference in the introductory sentence. An example of an improperly placed reference will demonstrate this point.

A study in South Africa has confirmed and amplified the findings at Bogalusa. In four different South African localities, the average heights of loblolly pine at 9 years ranged from 34.8 to 45.5... Average diameters breast high varied... From these results, Sherry deduces the existence of a southern, an intermediate, and a northern race of loblolly pine... Of these, the southern race is much the best adapted to South African conditions (639).

Halfway through the paragraph, the reader comes upon the name of Sherry for the first time. The last sentence, which is written as though it might be a conclusion of the writer rather than of Sherry, includes the citation number. The citation number refers to Sherry's actual work. Therefore, if the first sentence is amended to read "A study in South Africa by Sherry (639)..." and the last sentence rephrased so that there is no doubt that the fact stated is attributable to Sherry even though the citation number is omitted at that point, the paragraph gains in clarity. Of course, the last sentence could be kept unchanged, but it is preferable to arrange your sentences and text so that there is a minimum of need for repeated references.

A few things to remember in preparing your list:

If an article is available in both printed and processed form, and the content is the same, cite the printed source. "Processed" articles are those reproduced by mimeograph, multilith, or other medium--except typewriting. If you wish to cite a processed article, find out whether it is still available in some form on request from the originating office. For obvious reasons, the citing of a processed work that cannot be supplied

by the originating office (or other source) might sometime reflect on your own work as a researcher. If the article is not available and the statement you wish to make must be supported, perhaps you can obtain a written communication from the author or someone else who knows of the matter and offer it as support in the form of a text footnote.

Occasionally authors lengthen their lists unnecessarily because they succumb to the temptation of including a citation for everything they have ever written on a particular subject, even one- and two-page articles. This may impress an observant reader in a manner opposite of what the author would wish. Instances are perhaps rare when an author is justified in supporting his own writing by a one- or two-page article that is his own work. His lengthier articles may well include further details on the subject under discussion. Nevertheless, the author with a long list of his own work will probably be doing himself a favor as a writer if he will view it objectively and determine which of the citations he really needs. Likewise his list will be shorter if he remembers that he is not obligated to support well-known and generally accepted facts.

If an article has appeared in several publications, cite the publication you believe to be best known.

#### HOW TO RECORD AUTHOR NAMES

Enter the name of the author exactly as given on the title page of the publication, using the full name or initials, as the case may be. If all given names are reduced to initials, it can cause confusion and loss of time for someone later, particularly where there are two authors with identical surnames and initials.

##### Author's name unknown

When authorship is not known, the word "Anonymous" is substituted for the name and will precede all other entries in the list.

##### Doubtful names

Occasionally you may find on the title page only the initials of the surname of an author, or even abbreviated surnames. It is permissible to complete the name if it can be found elsewhere on the publication or if you can find it in a library catalog, standard index, or bibliography. Any part supplied to complete the name should, of course, be enclosed in brackets. If you are unable to supply the missing parts and have, for instance, only the author's initials R. A. E., the entry will be made under the initial of the surname (E., R. A.) and will precede all other entries beginning with the initial E.

##### Error in names

If you know that there is a typographical error in a name, for instance that Downs should be spelled Downes, make your entry as given on the publication but follow it with your correction in brackets, thus: Downs [Downes], George G. Do not put the corrected name first, because the library card will probably be entered under the name given on the publication.

##### Joint authors

When there is more than one author, separate the names by commas and use "and" before the last one, thus: Wygant, N. D., and Nelson, Arthur L. If there are as many as 5 authors, list the first 3, followed by a comma and "and others": Winters, R. K., Ward, G. B., Eldredge, I. F., and others.

##### Hyphenated names

Usually these names will be entered as they appear (Schantz-Hansen, T.). Occasionally, however, an author may be better known by the last half of his surname; for example, I. B. Pole-Evans is better known by the name of Evans. In such instances it is proper to make the entry Evans, I. B. Pole.

Prefixes

Names preceded by prefixes are entered under the prefix if the name is anglicized, as for example Van Dersal, W. R., Van Nostrand, D. If not an anglicized name, the entry is under the name following the prefix, as Engel, Alexander von. French names are entered under the prefixes Le, La, L', Du, or Des: Du Bois, Louis F., Le Gavrian, P. L., etc. Otherwise, enter under part of the name following prefix: Bary, A. de.

Societies,  
Institutions, &  
Government De-  
partments &  
Agencies

These are entered as authors of publications for which they are responsible, unless such publications are ascribed to individual authors. The name of a Government agency should be preceded by the abbreviation U.S.; although it is not necessary to include the other Department names, all Forest Service publications will include the initials U.S.D.A. Example: U.S.D.A. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, etc. Never use U.S. Forest Service; it is not a proper title.

*changed by ED No. 1 5/9/68*

DATE OF PUBLICATION

Date unknown

If the date of publication cannot be found, the abbreviation for no date is entered in brackets, [n. d.].

Book

Use date on title page. If date is not given there, use the date shown on the copyright or preface of the book, or you may find it in a card catalog or elsewhere. When more than one volume is cited, enter date of first and last volume cited, for example: 1951-53.

Periodical

The date of the periodical is taken from either the cover or the initial page; do not take the date from the initial page of a volume in which the periodical may be bound. If article is in installments that have appeared in more than one year, give all years covered. Citation arrangement:

Author.

1952-53. Title of article. Periodical 3: 56-75,  
illus., 1952; 4: 15-20, illus., 1953.

For annual reports, proceedings, and other publications issued for specific years but published in a later year, enter actual publication date; then enter in parentheses, preceding volume number, the specific year or years covered by the report. Citation arrangement:

Author.

1951. Title of article. Report (1950)14: 23-25.

Reprint dates

There are instances in which for various reasons reprint dates should be shown for books or periodicals even though the text of the article was not changed in any way. In such instances, always enter the original publication date first and conclude citation with reprint date and other information, if any, enclosed in parentheses.

Example:

U. S. Forest Service.

1948. Know your watersheds. U.S. Dept. Agr.,  
Agr. Inf. Ser. 67, 13 pp., illus. (Reprinted  
1953 as U.S. Dept. Agr. Leaflet 282.)

In this instance the original issue date was given inside the cover; reprint date was found at the end of the GPO imprint line at the back of the publication.

#### TITLE OF ARTICLE CITED

Titles are usually cited in full. However, if they are very long, they may be shortened. If you shorten a title, retain the first words, show omissions by three dots, and be certain that essential parts of the title are left.

##### Subtitle

Where there is a main title and also a subtitle, put a period after the main title, then number or part, followed by the subtitle. Example: Common or native trees of Missouri. III. Osage orange . . .

##### Foreign titles

Titles of articles written in foreign languages that use the common alphabet will be entered as they appear on the publication. If the publication is in Russian or other language not in the common alphabet, omit foreign title and enter the translated title in brackets. It is best, if possible, to obtain the translation from an abstracting journal, standard index, or bibliography because this may make it easier for someone else to find the article. However, if a translated title in English, French, German, or other common-alphabet language appears in the publication, that may be used as the entry. At the very end of citations with translated titles, enter information that may help anyone using your list to determine whether he could use the article if he were to spend time hunting it, for such articles are not always easy to find even when properly identified. For instance, the bracketed material would tell him the language of the original article and any other helpful information. Example:

Dimitroff, T.  
1926. [Study of seed material of Pinus peuce.]  
Sofisk. Univ., Agron. Fakult. God.  
(Sofia Univ., Faculté Agron. Ann.)  
4: 259-306. [In Bulgarian. French  
summary, pp. 303-306.]

If a translated title cannot be listed, then a transliteration may be used in brackets.

##### Supplied titles

Sometimes an author's contribution to annual reports or proceedings, etc., of institutions does not have a title of its own, or its title may be a section or paragraph heading of the publication. If the contribution is not titled, a title should be supplied. It should be clear, brief as possible, and entered in brackets to show that it is supplied. If the author's contribution to the report is covered by a section or paragraph head, either may be entered as the title and need not be enclosed in brackets.

#### HOW TO RECORD A BOOK OR BOOKLET CITATION

The essentials of a book citation, in order, and taken from the title page if possible, are (1) author; (2) date; (3) title; (4) edition--except first; (5) inclusive pagination or, if citing more than one volume, number of volumes; (6) illustrations; and (7) place of publication. Important series and publisher may be noted. Booklet or pamphlet-type publications have the same essentials except that "place of publication" can usually be omitted.

This exception is applied when "place" is self-evident in any earlier part of the citation. Examples of this are found most particularly in citations to booklets issued by Government and State institutions.

Edition

If no edition is mentioned, the first is understood. Example:

Sargent, Charles Sprague.  
1933. Manual of the trees of North America (exclusive of Mexico). Ed. 2, 910 pp., illus. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Pagination

Give the main pagination only. Any reference to specific pages should be made in the text by using the citation number and specific page cited--(14, p. 36) or (Smith 1949, p. 11). If citing more than one volume, omit pagination and enter number of volumes cited.

Illustrations

If the publication cited is illustrated with photos, maps, or charts, this information should always be included following the main pagination--449 pp., illus.; it should be included even though there is only 1 illustration. This information may be of value to some researcher who is hunting illustrations on a particular subject. If the work is essentially pictorial, "illus." may be omitted. Plates, photos, maps, and line drawings are all classed as illustrations.

Place of publication

Enter place of publication as given on title page. If more than two are given, enter only two, followed by "etc." enclosed in brackets. Add abbreviations for State or country after all places except large well-known cities. The publishing concern's name may be included.

Gray, Asa.  
1908. Gray's new manual of botany: A handbook of the flowering plants and ferns... Ed. 7, rev. and enl. by Benjamin Lincoln Robinson and Merritt Lyndon Fernald. 926 pp., illus. New York, Cincinnati [etc]: American Book Co.

#### HOW TO RECORD A PERIODICAL OR SERIAL CITATION

The essential parts of a periodical or serial citation, in order, are (1) author; (2) date; (3) title of article cited; (4) name of periodical or series; (5) series, if any; (6) volume number and, if each issue or part of the volume is separately paged, the issue or part number in parentheses; (7) pagination; (8) illustrations.

Name of periodical

Periodical and series names should be abbreviated in accordance with Miscellaneous Publication 337, Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications. This publication, issued in 1939, is no longer available. However, the single-word abbreviation supplement given in it is reproduced at the end of this guide. A word not found in the list should be written in full unless an abbreviation for it is found in a good dictionary. In general, record the name of the periodical or series as it appears, omitting the unimportant. However, the order of words in the name is not followed for State publications; Government publications of this and foreign countries; proceedings or transactions of academies, associations, conferences, institutes, societies, etc.; and school periodicals. In these instances, the abbreviated name of the responsible agency should appear first. Because card indexes are arranged in this

manner, it makes identification of such publications faster and easier for anyone trying to locate them. Examples:

Identification on periodical. --Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Abbreviated title. --Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin. Trans.

Identification on periodical. --Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters.

Abbreviated title. --Soc. Amer. Foresters Proc.

Note that the descriptive words "transactions," "report," and "proceedings" are placed last in these rearranged, abbreviated titles; prepositions and articles are omitted.

Identification on serial. --Agricultural Extension Service, University of Hawaii. Agricultural Notes.

Abbreviated title. --Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Agr. Notes.

#### Series

If there is a series number, enter it immediately following the periodical name and set it off either in commas or parentheses; show the series number in the same manner as it is shown on the periodical, i. e., use a roman numeral if one is shown for series, or a letter of the alphabet, as the case may be. Examples:

Roy. Soc. London, Proc., Ser. B, III: 57-73, illus.

Ann. de Chim. et de Phys. (VIII) 30: 588-633, illus.

This applies also to serial publications issued in sections or subject classes.

#### Volume

Ordinarily, it is not necessary to use the word Volume before the number. Examples:

Watts, Lyle F.

1950. The greatest good of the greatest number.

Jour. Forestry 48: 81-83.

(Issues in volume not separately paged--issue number omitted.)

Paul, B. H.

1938. When to prune southern pines. South. Lumberman 157(1985): 143-145.

(Issues in volume separately paged--issue number included.)

When the volume of a periodical is divided into issue numbers and each issue contains one complete and separately paged article, it is necessary to use v. for volume and No. for number, followed by the inclusive pagination. Example:

Kajanus, Birger.

1919. Genetische Studien über die Blüten von Papaver somniferum L. Arkiv. für Bot. v. 15, No. 18, 87 pp., illus.

Sometimes a volume number may not be given on annual reports, proceedings, etc.; instead of volume number use date covered by report.

### Pagination

Enter the main pagination only, followed by the abbreviation "pp.," which is used for all languages. Example:

Crafts, Edward C., and Glendening, George E.  
1942. How to graze blue grama on Southwestern ranges.  
U.S. Dept. Agr. Leaflet 215, 8 pp., illus.

Reference to a specific page of the article cited should be made in the text, not in the list. Examples: (3, p. 4) or (Crafts and Glendening 1942, p. 4).

Some State publications (bulletins, circulars, etc.) are paged consecutively in series; in such instances use the abbreviation "pp." before the inclusive pages of the particular bulletin:

Gowen, J. W.  
1920. Self-sterility and cross sterility in the apple.  
Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 287, pp. 61-88.

### Illustrations

Your citation should always show whether the article is illustrated; this is true even though the article may have only one simple illustration. Use the abbreviation "illus." following the number of pages. Plates, photos, maps, and line drawings are all classed as illustrations.

## WHEN TO CITE AN ABSTRACT

An abstract should be cited only when (1) the original article cannot be found; (2) the original is in a little-known language; or (3) it is desired especially to refer to statements in the abstract. If you cite an abstract, put the word "Abstract" in parentheses following the title of the article. Example:

Thadani, I. I., and Mulchandani, B. B.  
1930. Improvement of Sind deshi cotton. (Abstract.)  
Indian Sci. Cong. Proc. 17: 44.

The following illustration of a more complicated foreign citation shows how abstract statement is best entered in brackets at close of citation:

Pavlov, I. P.  
1927. Condition reflexes. An investigation of the physiological activity of the cerebral cortex.  
Transl. and ed. by E. V. Anrep. 427 pp., illus. New York. [Reviewed by E. Allen in Biol. Abs. 3: 634. 1929.]

## CITING A PATENT

If you cite a patent, include the patent number or numbers in parentheses following the title. For patent references, it is best, if possible, to cite official patent journals. Example:

Beckmann, E.  
1923. Process for preparing fodder from straw and similar materials. (U.S. Patents Nos. 1,441,321 and 1,441,322.) U.S. Pat. Off., Off. Gaz. 306: 576.

## TYPED FORM AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIST

A list of Literature Cited in Departmental series must have at least seven citations, and they are placed in the manuscript immediately following the text. If there are six citations or less, they should be entered as footnotes to the text.<sup>1</sup>

The Literature Cited list should be double spaced to provide room for the printer's marks, and indentations in the sample list given here should be followed. Capitalize the first word of the title and all proper nouns; underscore scientific names. In the following sample list, important rules governing arrangement, etc., are given after the references to which they apply. If you use the author-date method of referring to the citations, omit the parenthetical numbers preceding author names.

### LITERATURE CITED

(1) Anonymous.

1929. Big longleaf seed crop in Alabama. U.S. Forest Serv. Forest Worker 5(6): 3.

(When the name of an author is unknown, "Anonymous" is used in place of the name, and the reference precedes all others under A.)

(2) Åkerlund, Erik.

1927. Ein Melandrium-Hermaphrodit mit weiblichen Chromosomenbestand. Hereditas 10: 153-159, illus.

(Swedish names beginning with Å are entered as if spelled Aa.)

(3) Aamodt, E. E.

1947. The Aamodt stubby plow. U.S. Forest Serv. Fire Control Notes 8(2 & 3): 34-35, illus.

(4) Harper, V. L.

1937. The effect of turpentining on the growth of longleaf and slash pine.\* U.S. Forest Serv. South. Forest Expt. Sta. Occas. Paper 64, 4 pp.

(For articles that are reproduced by any medium other than printing, except typewriting, place an asterisk at the end of the title and add the following note to end of page where first article appears: "\*Address requests for copies to the originating office." Typewritten reports or theses on file at stations or universities are presented as footnotes to the text.)

(5)

1944. Effect of fire on gum yields of longleaf and slash pines. U.S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 710, 42 pp., illus.

(Arrangement of titles under an author is chronological. Seven dashes indicate repetition of the name of an author.)

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ and Liefeld, T. A.

1938. A new day in the naval stores industry. Jour. Forestry 26: 1128-1130.

<sup>1</sup> All of the rules given here for the preparation of formal literature citations apply to the preparation of footnote citations, with a minor difference in arrangement. The footnote citation is typed paragraph style, introduced by the footnote number, followed by author and the other details of publication, with the date of publication given last:

Hayakawa, S. I. Language in thought and action. 307 pp. New York. 1949.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ and Wyman, Lenthall.  
1936. Variations in naval-stores yields associated with weather and specific days between chippings. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 510, 35 pp., illus.

(Entries with joint authors follow those of senior author alone and are arranged in alphabetical order according to junior author. The dash represents the name of the senior author only.)

(8) International Grassland Congress.  
1952. Proceedings of the Sixth International Grassland Congress. 2 v. State College, Pa.

(For the arrangement of a citation to an article within the Proceedings see (16).)

(9) Kotok, E. I.  
1933. Protection against fire. In A national plan for American forestry. U.S. Cong., 73d, 1st sess., S. Doc. 12, pp. 1395-1414.

(10) Küster, Ernst.  
1927. Anatomie des panaschierten Blattes. 68 pp., illus. Berlin.

(German names with umlaut letters ä, ö, or ü are alphabetized as if spelled ae, oe, or ue.)

(11) Kuhlmann, E.  
1923. L'hybridation de la vigne et la creation d'hybrides producteurs directs. Rev. de Vitic. 59: 243-260.

(12) Lutz, R. J., and Cline, A. C.  
1947. Results of the first thirty years of experimentation in silviculture in Harvard forest, 1908-1938. Pt. 1. The conversion of stands of old field origin. . . Harvard Forest Bul. 23, 182 pp., illus.

(Long title may be shortened, but when a publication has a main and subtitle, always include both parts.)

(13) Macaulay, T. B.  
1928. The improvement of corn by selection and plot inbreeding. Jour. Hered. 19: 57-72, illus.

(14) McKellar, A. D.  
1942. Ice damage to slash pine, longleaf pine, and loblolly pine plantations in piedmont section of Georgia. Jour. Forestry 40: 794-797.

(M' and Mc are entered as if spelled Mac.)

(15) MacLean, J. D.  
1933. Experiments with the Boulton process in the treatment of green southern pine poles. Amer. Wood Preservers' Assoc. Proc. 1933: 343-359, illus.

(16) Price, Raymond, and Springfield, H. W.  
1952. Research in the management of arid and semiarid rangelands. Sixth Internatl. Grassland Cong. Proc. 1952: 499-505.

(Year of proceedings used as volume number.)

(17) Rensburg, H. J. van, Kerkham, R. K., Edwards, D. C., and others.  
1950. Colloquium on grassland research. East African Agr. Jour. 15: 200-226.

(This colloquium was made up of 8 individually titled papers written by 6 authors. The article in its entirety is properly cited by listing authors for the first three papers and using the main title that covered the 8 papers. See (21) for citation of an individual paper.)

(18) Rudolf, Paul O.  
1947. Machine-made forests. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1943-47: 843-846.

(19) St. George, R. A.  
1924. Southern pine beetle and other insect enemies of southern forests. Lumber Trade Jour. 86(9): 37-38.

(St. is entered as if spelled Saint.)

(20) Schumacher, F. X., and Day, B. B.  
1939. The influence of precipitation upon the width of annual rings of certain timber trees. Ecol. Monog. 9: 387-429, illus.

(21) Sherwood, E. G. P.  
1950. Colloquium on grassland research. Paper V. Highland fertilizer scheme, Kenya. East African Agr. Jour. 15: 211-212.

(See (17). Note that the main title is retained here and that the individual paper is treated as if it were labeled "part.")

(22) U. S. Forest Service.  
1953. Christmas trees: Identification, safety, and conservation.  
8 pp., illus.

(Societies, institutions, and Government departments and agencies are listed as authors of publications for which they are responsible, unless the publication has an individual author. The abbreviation U.S. precedes the name of a Government department or agency; department or agency name need not be included.)

(23) Wildermuth, Robert, Elwell, J. A., Williams, B. H., and others.  
1928. Soil survey, Harrison County, Miss. U.S. Bur. Chem. and Soils, Soil Survey Rpt. Ser. 1924(7), 48 pp., illus.

(If there are as many as 5 authors, list only the first 3.)

(24) Wyman, Lenthall.  
1929. Florida naval stores. Fla. Dept. Agr. Bul. (n.s.) 25, 42 pp., illus.

## ABBREVIATIONS FOR SINGLE WORDS *2/*

<b>Aargau.</b> —Aargauisch.	<b>Ak-Kavak.</b> —Ak-Kavakskol.	<b>Ariz.</b> —Arizona.
<b>Årsberat.</b> —Årsberattelser.	<b>Akklim.</b> —Akklimatisaſſiā, Akklimatiſaſſionnol.	<b>Ark.</b> —Arkansas.
<b>Aarsberet.</b> —Aarsberetning;	<b>Ala.</b> —Alabama.	<b>Arkiv.</b> —Not abbreviated.
<b>Årsberet.</b> —Årsberētning.	<b>Aleksandi.</b> —Aleksandilskago.	<b>Arq.</b> —Arquivos.
<b>Aarskr.</b> —Aarskraft.	<b>Alg.</b> —Algemeen, Algemeene.	<b>Arx.</b> —Arxius.
<b>Årsskr.</b> —Årsskrift.	<b>Aliment.</b> —Alimentaire(s), Alimentare, Alimentari, Alimentary, Alimentation, Alimentazione.	<b>Asoc.</b> —Asociación.
<b>Aastar.</b> —Aastaraamat.	<b>Allat.</b> —Allatorvesi.	<b>Assoc.</b> —Associação, Associated, Association, Associação.
<b>Abhandl.</b> —Abhandlungen.	<b>Allg.</b> —Allgemeine, Allgemeinen.	<b>Assocs.</b> —Associations.
<b>Abhazsk.</b> —Abhazskoſi.	<b>Allot.</b> —Allotment(s).	<b>Asst.</b> —Assistant.
<b>Abnorm.</b> —Abnormal.	<b>Alm.</b> —Almindelig.	<b>Assur.</b> —Assurances.
<b>Abs.</b> —Abstract(s), Abstracted.	<b>Ambul.</b> —Ambulanti, Ambulantorischen.	<b>Astron.</b> —Astronomi, Astronomical, Astronomique, Astronomy.
<b>Absatzbed.</b> —Absatzbedingungen.	<b>Amelior.</b> —Amelioration.	<b>Astrophys.</b> —Astrophysical, Astrophysics.
<b>Abstam.</b> —Abstaminungs.	<b>Amélior.</b> —Amélioration(s).	<b>Atmos.</b> —Atmosphäre, Atmosphere, Atmospheric.
<b>Abt.</b> —Abteilung.	<b>Amend.</b> —Amendment(s).	<b>Attiv.</b> —Attività.
<b>Abwässerbeseit.</b> —Abwässerbeseitigung.	<b>Amer.</b> —America, Américaine, American, Americana.	<b>Aufsatzt.</b> —Aufsatztteil.
<b>Acad.</b> —Academia, Académia, Académie, Academisch, Academy.	<b>Ampéol.</b> —Ampélogique.	<b>Augenheilk.</b> —Augenheilkunde.
<b>Accad.</b> —Accademia.	<b>Amtl.</b> —Amtliche.	<b>Augustenb.</b> —Augustenberg.
<b>Acclim.</b> —Acclimatation, Acclimation, Acclimatization.	<b>An.</b> —Anais, Anale, Anales, Anual, Anuario, Anuarol.	<b>Ausg.</b> —Ausgabe.
<b>Acct(s).</b> —Account(s).	<b>Anal.</b> —Analyses, Analysis, Analyst(s).	<b>Aussch.</b> —Ausschuss.
<b>Ackerbau</b> —Not abbreviated.	<b>Analit.</b> —Analítica.	<b>Austral.</b> —Australia, Australian.
<b>Actinother.</b> —Actinotherapy.	<b>Analyst.</b> —Analyst.	<b>Austria, Austrian</b> —Not abbreviated.
<b>Activ.</b> —Activities.	<b>Analyt.</b> —Analytical, Analytique, Analytisch.	<b>Auto.</b> —Automobile.
<b>Adjust.</b> —Adjustment.	<b>Anat.</b> —Anatomen, Anatomical, Anatomie, Anatomisch, Anatomischer, Anatomy.	<b>Av.</b> —Average.
<b>Admin.</b> —Administration, Administrative.	<b>Anex.</b> —Anexos.	<b>Avanc.</b> —Avancement.
<b>Adminr.</b> —Administrator.	<b>Angew.</b> —Angewandte, Angewandten.	<b>Avic.</b> —Avicole, Avicatura, Avicultural, Aviculture.
<b>Adriat.</b> —Adriatic, Adriatica.	<b>Anim.</b> —Animal(s), Animales, Animatisch, Animaux.	<b>Avton.</b> —Avtonomnykh.
<b>Adv.</b> —Advance, Advancement, Adviser.	<b>Ann.</b> —Annaes, Annale(s), Annalen, Annaler, Annali, Annals, Année, Annuaire, Annual, Annuario, Annuary, Annuel, Annuelle.	<b>Azerbaijanzhansk.</b> —Azerbaijanzhanskol.
<b>Aeronaut.</b> —Aeronautical, Aeronautics.	<b>Annal.</b> —Annalist.	<b>Aziatsk.</b> —Aziatskogo.
<b>Aerztl.</b> —Aerztlisch.	<b>Annat.</b> —Annotations.	<b>Azucarera, Azucareros</b> —Not abbreviated.
<b>Ärztli.</b> —Ärztlich.	<b>Announc.</b> —Announcement.	<b>Bacol.</b> —Bacologia, Bacologica.
<b>Afd.</b> —Afdeeling, Afdeling.	<b>Anorgan.</b> —Anorganisch.	<b>Bact.</b> —Bacteriología, Bacteriological, Bacteriológico, Bactériologique, Bacteriologisch, Bacteriology.
<b>Aff.</b> —Affairs, Affini.	<b>Anst.</b> —Anstalt.	<b>Bad.</b> —Badisch, Badischen.
<b>Agr.</b> —Agralia, Agraria, Agrarie, Agrario, Agricola, Agricola(s), Agricole(s), Agricolo, Agricoltore(s), Agricoltori, Agricoltura, Agriculteur(s), Agricultor, Agricultores, Agricultur, Agricultura, Agricultural, Agriculture, Agriculturii, Agriculturist(s), Agricultuur, Agrikultor.	<b>Anthrop.</b> —Anthropological, Anthropologie, Anthropologisch, Anthropologische, Anthropologischer, Anthropologisches, Anthropologist(s), Anthropology.	<b>Bakt.</b> —Bakteriologie, Bakteriologisch, Bakteriologischen, Bakteriologiska, Bakteriologo.
<b>Agrarpolit.</b> —Agrarpolitische.	<b>Antrop.</b> —Antropología.	<b>Balneol.</b> —Balneologie.
<b>Agrogeol.</b> —Agrogeologen, Agrogeological, Agrogeologie, Agrogéologie, Agrogeologis, Agrogeologiska.	<b>Anz.</b> —Anzeiger.	<b>Balt.</b> —Baltisch, Baltische.
<b>Agrokhim.</b> —Agrokhimicheskii, Agrokhimicheskogo.	<b>Apic.</b> —Apicole, Apicoltore, Apiculteur, Apiculture.	<b>Batteriol.</b> —Batteriologa.
<b>Agrol.</b> —Agrologique.	<b>Aplicada, Aplicado</b> —Not abbreviated.	<b>Bauverwalt.</b> —Bauverwaltung.
<b>Agrolessomeilior.</b> —A g r o l e s s o m e l i o r a t i v u y.	<b>Apoth.</b> —Apothecary, Apotheker.	<b>Bayer.</b> —Bayerisch, Bayerische, Bayerischen.
<b>Agron.</b> —Agronomes, Agronomía, Agronomic, Agronomica, Agronómica, Agronomice, Agronomicheski, Agronomicheskii, Agronomicheskol, Agronomico, Agronomie, Agronomii, Agronomique(s), Agronomische, Agronomischen, Agronomos, Agronomy.	<b>App.</b> —Appendix.	<b>BD.</b> —Board.
<b>Agrumic.</b> —Agrumicoltura.	<b>Appl.</b> —Aplicada, Applicata, Application, Applied, Appliquée.	<b>Beförd.</b> —Beförderung.
<b>Aikakausk.</b> —Aikakauskirja.	<b>Arb.</b> —Arbeiten.	<b>Beibl.</b> —Beiblatt, Beiblätter.
<b>Akad.</b> —Akademi, Akademie, Akademien, Akademii, Akademija, Akademijos, Akademische.	<b>Arbor.</b> —Arboriculture.	<b>Beih.</b> —Beihefte. Generally written out.
	<b>Arch.</b> —Archief, Archiv., Archiva, Archives, Archivio, Archivo(s).	<b>Beitr.</b> —Beiträge.
	<b>Archaeol.</b> —Archaeological, Archaeologist, Archaeology.	<b>Bekämpf.</b> —Bekämpfung.
	<b>Architect.</b> —Architectural.	<b>Belg.</b> —Belgique.
	<b>Arh.</b> —Arhiv, Arhiva.	<b>Beloruss.</b> —Belorusskii, Belorusskoſi.
		<b>Beob.</b> —Beobachter, Beobachtung.
		<b>Ber.</b> —Bericht, Berichten.
		<b>Berät.</b> —Berättelse.
		<b>Beret.</b> —Beretning, Beretninger.
		<b>Berlin.</b> —Berliner.
		<b>Besoek.</b> —Besoekisch.
		<b>Bevind.</b> —Bevindingen.

*2/* To avoid unnecessary repetition, the abbreviations for plural nouns are indicated thus: *Acct(s).* instead of *Accts.*

Bezenchuk.—Bezenchukská.	Bur.—Bureau.	Comisióñ—Not abbreviated.
Biblog.—Bibliografía, Bibliografico, Bibliographic, Bibliographical, Bibliographie, Bibliography.	Burgerl.—Burgerlijke, Burgerlijken.	Comm.—Commentationes.
Bibliot.—Biblioteka.	But.—Buturigakkawai.	Commis.—Commissão, Commissariat, Commissary.
Biblioth.—Bibliotheca, Bibliothèque.	Calamités—Not abbreviated.	Commod.—Commodity.
Bibljot.—Bibljoteka.	Calif.—California.	Commr(s).—Commissioner(s).
Bidr.—Bidrag.	Cám.—Cámaras.	Commun.—Communication(s), Communications.
Bien.—Bicnnial.	Canad.—Canadian, Canadien, Canadienne.	Comn(s).—Commission(s).
Bienenk.—Bienenkunde.	Caseif.—Caseificio.	Comp.—Composition.
Bierbrau.—Bierbrauerei.	Cat.—Catalog, Catalogue.	Compar.—Comparata, Comparative, Comparée.
Bijd.—Bijdragen.	Čechoslovak.—Čechoslovakischen.	Compt.—Compte(s).
Bimens.—Bimensuale, Bimensuel.	Cell.—Cellular.	Comptab.—Comptabilité.
Bimo.—Bimonthly.	Cent.—Centraal, Central, Centrale, Centrale, Centralen, Centro, Century.	Concent.—Concentrated.
Binnenland.—Binnenlandsche.	Centbl.—Centralblatt.	Cond.—Condition(s).
Biochem.—Biochemic, Biochemical, Biochemie, Biochemisch, Biochemische, Biochemistry.	Centen.—Centennial.	Conf.—Conference, Conférence, Conferencia.
Biochim.—Biochimica.	Centralanst.—Centralanstalt.	Conf's.—Conferences, Conférences.
Biog.—Biografía, Biographical, Biographie, Biography.	Ceram.—Ceramic.	Conféd.—Confédération.
Bioklim.—Bioklimatische.	Cerc.—Cercles.	Cong.—Congrès, Congreso, Congress, Congressional, Congresso.
Biol.—Biología, Biología, Biologai, Biologica, Biologicae, Biological, Biologiche, Biologicheskij, Biologicheskogo, Biológico, Biologii, Biologique(s), Biologisch, Biologische, Biologischen, Biologisches, Biologische, Biologists, Biology.	Cercet.—Cercetări.	Conn.—Connecticut.
Biophys.—Biophysik.	Certif.—Certificate.	Cons.—Conseil, Consejo, Consular.
Bioquim.—Bioquímica.	Českoslov.—Československé.	Conserv.—Conservancy, Conservation, Conservationist.
Büsl.—Büsleten.	Chem.—Chemical, Chemické, Che-mický, Cheenie, Chemiker, Chemisch, Chemische, Chemischen, Chemisches, Chemist(s), Chemistry.	Const.—Constitutae, Constitution.
Bl.—Bladen, Blätter.	Chemother.—Chemotherapie.	Constnl.—Constitutional.
Bldg(s).—Building(s).	Chemurg.—Chemurgic.	Construct.—Construction Constructional.
Bloem.—Bloemteelt.	Chim.—Chimica, Chimico, Chimie, Chimiquc, Chimistes.	Consum.—Consumers'.
Bodenk.—Bodenkunde.	Chin.—Chinese, Chinois, Chinoise.	Contemp.—Contemporary.
Bodenkr.—Bodenkredits.	Chir.—Chirurgia, Chirurgica, Chirurgical, Chirurgicale, Chirurgie, Chirurgisch.	Contract.—Contracting.
Bodenkult.—Bodenkultur.	Choc.—Chocolat, Chocolate.	Contrib.—Contribution(s).
Bogtryk.—Bogtrykeri.	Chron.—Chronic, Chronica, Chronical, Chronicle, Chronique.	Conv.—Convention.
Bol.—Boletim, Boletín, Bollettino.	Cien.—Cienas, Ciencias.	Coop.—Cooperation, Coopération, Cooperative(s), Coopérative, Cooperator.
Boomteeltk.—Boomteeltkunde.	Cient.—Cientifica, Científicos.	Co-op.—Co-operation, Co-operative, Co-operator.
Boschbouwk.—Boschbouwkundig.	Cir.—Circulaire, Circular.	Corp.—Corporation(s).
Boschbouwsch.—Boschbouwschool.	Circolaz.—Circolazione.	Corresp.—Correspondence, Correspondenz.
Boschw.—Boschwezen.	Cirugia—Not abbreviated.	Coton.—Cotoniera, Cotonnière.
Bot.—Botanic, Botanica, Botánica, Botanicae, Botanical, Botanicheskij, Botanicheskko, Botanicheskogo, Botanicheskem, Botanico, Botanicorum, Botanicum, Botanik, Botanikai, Botanike, Botanik, Botanique(s), Botanische, Botanischen, Botanischer, Botanisches, Botanisk, Botaniska, Botanist(s), Botany.	Cirurg.—Cirurgia.	Creameries, Creamery—Not abbreviated.
Bourbon.—Bourbonnais.	Cis-Ural.—Cis-Uralian.	Crim.—Criminal.
Brandenb.—Brandenburg.	Citric.—Citriculture.	Criminol.—Criminology.
Brau.—Brauer, Brauerei.	Citrog.—Citrograph.	Crón.—Crónica.
Brauindus.—Brauindustrie.	Citrol.—Citrologica.	Cukrovar.—Cukrovarnicke.
Braunschweig.—Braunschweigische.	Civ.—Civil, Civile.	Cult.—Cultivador, Cultivářil, Cultivateur, Cultivation, Cultivator, Cultur, Cultura, Culture, Culturei, Culturen, Culturist, Cultuur.
Brauw.—Brauwesen.	Cl.—Class, Classe.	Cur.—Current.
Brazil.—Brazileira, Brazileiro.	Climatol.—Climatological, Climatology.	Curio.—Curiosorum.
Bret.—Bretonne.	Clin.—Clinica, Clinical, Cliniche, Clinics.	D. C.—District of Columbia.
Brit.—British.	Co.—Compagnie, Compañia, Company, County.	Dal'nevostoch.—Dal'nevostochnogo.
Bro(s).—Brother(s).	Cog.—Cognate.	Dan.—Danish.
Bul.—Buletinul, Bulletin, Bullettino, Bulteno.	Col.—Colegio, College.	Debell.—Debellação.
Bulg.—Bulgarian.	Collab.—Collaboration.	Decen.—Decennial.
Bulgarsk.—Bulgarsko.	Collect.—Collection(s), Collective.	Décis.—Décisions.
B'lgarsk.—B'lgarsko, B'lgarskoto.	Colo.—Colorado.	Deňatel.—Deňatel'nosti.
	Colon.—Colonial, Coloniale(s), Colonial, Colonias, Coloniaux, Colonies, Colonisation, Colonizaçao, Colonizacióñ, Colonization.	Del.—Delaware.
	Color.—Colorantes, Colorists.	Deleg.—Delegado, Delegation.
	Coltiv.—Coltivazioni.	Delt.—Deltion.
	Columb.—Columbian.	Demog.—Démographie, Demography.
	Com.—Comercio, Comércio, Comertu-lui, Comice, Comitato, Comité, Com-merce, Commercial, Commerciale, Comercio, Committee.	Demon.—Demonstration(s).

Démon.—Démonstration.	Edinb.—Edinburgh.	Estab.—Establishment.
Dendrok.—Dendrokomike.	Egypt.—Egyptian.	Estac.—Estación.
Dendrol.—Dendrologie, Dendrologique, Dendrologische, Dendrologischen, Dendrology.	Eidg.—Eidgenössischen.	Estadis.—Estadística, Estadístico.
Denkschr.—Denkschriften.	Einzeldarstell.—Einzeldarstellungen.	Estatís.—Estatística.
Dent.—Dental.	Einzelschr.—Einzelschriften.	Estest.—EstestvoispytateleI.
Dept.—Departament, Departamento, Departement, Département, Départemental, Department, Departmental.	Ekaterinoslav.—Ekaterinoslavskoi.	Estländ.—Estländischen.
Depts.—Departments.	Ékonom.—Ékonomicheskago, Économicheskii.	Estud.—Estudiantes, Estudio(s), Estudios.
Dermat.—Dermatologia, Dermatologica, Dermatologie, Dermatology.	Eksper.—Éksperimental'nogo.	Étab.—Établissements.
Desc.—Descriptive.	Elect.—Electric, Electrical, Electricity.	Ethnog.—Ethnographia, Ethnographie, Ethnography.
Detskoseksk.—Detskosek'skoI.	Élect.—Électricien(s), Électricité.	Ethnol.—Ethnologic, Ethnological, Ethnologie, Ethnologist, Ethnology.
Deut.—Deutsch, Deutsche, Deutschen, Deutscher, Deutsches, Deutschland.	Electrif.—Electrification.	Étrang.—Étrangère, Étrangers.
Devlpmt.—Development, Développement.	Electrochem.—Electrochemical.	Eustach.—Eustachiana.
Diätet.—Diätetisch.	Électrochim.—Électrochimie.	Evkon.—Evkonye.
Dieren.—Dierenteelt.	Electrométall.—Electrométallurgie.	Exact.—Exactas, Exactes.
Diergeesk.—Diergeeskunde.	Electrotech.—Electrotechnische.	Exch.—Exchange.
Dierk.—Dierkunde.	Elem.—Elementary.	Exec.—Executive.
Dietet.—Dietetic.	Embell.—Embellissement.	Exhib.—Exhibition.
Digest.—Digestion, Digestive, Digestivo.	Embroi.—Embriologia, Embriologie.	Exot.—Exotique.
Din.—Dinamike.	Embryol.—Embryologic, Embryological, Embryologist, Embryology.	Exped.—Expeditionary.
Dipl.—Diplomatic.	Emp.—Empereur.	Expend.—Expenditures.
Dir.—Direcção, Dirección, Directie, Direction, Directiunea, Director, Directorate, Directoria, Directory, Direktøren.	Encour.—Encouragement.	Exper.—Experiencias.
Dis.—Disease(s).	Endocrinol.—Endocrinología, Endocrinologie, Endocrinology.	Expér.—Expériences.
Disb.—Disbursements.	Enf.—Enfant(s).	Exploit.—Exploitatie.
Discuss.—Discussions.	Enferm.—Enfermedade(s).	Expo.—Exposition.
Diss.—Dissertation.	Eng.—English.	Export.—Exportations.
Dist.—District.	Engin.—Engineer(s), Engineering.	Expt.—Experiment, Experimental, Experimenterale, Experimentalis, Experimentation, Experimentelle, Experimentellen, Experimentis.
Distill.—Distillateurs, Distillerie.	Enol.—Enología, Enolégica, Enology.	Exptlfält.—Experimentalfält.
Distrib.—Distribution.	Enseig.—Enseignement.	Expts.—Experiments.
Div.—Division, Divisional.	Ent.—Entomologen, Entomologia, Entomologica, Entomological, Entomologicheskoe, Entomologici, Entomologické, Entomologiczne, Entomologie, Entomologii, Entomologique, Entomologisch, Entomologische, Entomologischer, Entomologisches, Entomologisk, Entomologiske, Entomologist(s), Entomology.	Ext.—Extension, Extensión.
Doc.—Document, Documentary, Documentation.	Entrep.—Entreprises.	Extermin.—Extermination.
Doct.—Doctrinal.	Entwickl.—Entwicklungs.	Extr.—Extract.
Dog.—Doganale, Doganali.	Enzym.—Enzymen.	Ezheg.—Ezhegodnik.
Dogov.—Dogovora.	Enzymforsch.—Enzymforschung.	f.—für.
Dok.—Doklady.	Epidemiol.—Épidémiologie, Epidemiologia, Épidemiologí, Epidemiologí, Epidemiology.	Fabric.—Fabricants, Fabrication.
Dom.—Domestic.	Épiphyt.—Épiphyties.	Fabrik.—Fabrikant.
Domen.—Domenilor.	Episc.—Episcopal.	Fac.—Facultatis.
Donsk.—Donskogo.	Épizoot.—Épizooties.	Fachl.—Fachliche.
Doslid.—Doslidni.	Equip.—Equipment.	Faculd.—Faculdade.
Dośw.—Doświazozałnictwo.	Erad.—Eradication.	Facult.—Facultad.
Drain.—Drainage.	Erdk.—Erdkunde.	Faculty—Not abbreviated. *
Driftsbur.—Driftsbureau.	Erdmagnet.—Erdmagnetismus.	Färb.—Färberci.
Driftsfor.—Driftsforhold.	Erforsch.—Erforschung.	Fakult.—Fakultät, Fakultates, Fakultato, Fakultet, Fakul'teta, Fakultou.
Drug.—Druggist(s).	Ergänzh.—Ergänzungsheft.	Falsifs.—Falsifications.
Druzh.—Druhestvo.	Ergeb.—Ergebnisse.	Farb.—Farben.
Drzhav.—D'rzhavnata.	Ernähr.—Ernährung.	Farm.—Farmaceutico, Farmacia.
Durs.—Dursavnitë.	Erstat.—Erstatter.	Farmacol.—Farmacologia.
Dyn.—Dynamics.	Erzeug.—Erzeugungs.	Fed.—Federación, Federal, Federated, Federation, Federazione.
Dyrlaegefor.—Dyrlaegeforening.	Erzieh.—Erziehung.	Féd.—Fédéral, Fédération.
East.—Eastern.	Esc.—Escola.	Feed.—Feeding.
Ecol.—Ecological, Ecology.	Espanf.—Española.	Fenn.—Fennica, Fennicæ, Fennici.
Econ.—Economía, Economic, Económica, Economico, Economics, Economie, Économique(s), Economisch, Economist(s), Économiste(s), Economisti, Economy.	Est.—Estimates.	Ferment.—Fermentäre, Fermentärii.
Ed.—Edition, Education, Educational, Educator.		Fermière(s)—Not abbreviated.
		Fert.—Fertilizer(s).
		Festschr.—Festschrift.
		Fettchem.—Fettchemische.
		Financ.—Financeira, Financial.
		Finance—Not abbreviated.
		Finland.—Finlandiae.
		Finn.—Finnischen, Finnish.

Fis.—Fisica, Física(s), Fisich, Fisiche.	Gastroenterol.—Gastroenterology.	Grondonderz.—Grondonderzoek.
Fisiol.—Fisiologia.	Gaz.—Gazeta, Gazette, Gazzetta.	Grossh.—Grossherzoglich.
Fisioterap.—Fisioterapia.	Geb.—Gebiet, Gebiete.	Gsndhts.—Gesundheits.
Fitopat.—Fitopatología, Fitopatologija, Fitopatologii.	Geburth.—Geburthüfe.	Gsndhtsamt.—Gesundheitsamt, Gesundheitsamt.
Fiz.—Fiziko.	Geburst.—Geburtstage.	Gsndhtspflege.—Gesundheitspflege.
Fiziol.—Fiziologia, Fiziologicheskiy.	Geflügelk.—Geflügelkunde.	Gt. Brit.—Great Britain.
Fla.—Florida.	Gemeinnütz.—Gemeinnütziger.	Gynäk.—Gynäkologie.
Flem.—Flemish.	Gen.—General, Generală, Generale, Generalis.	Gynaek.—Gynaekologie.
Flugbl.—Flugblatt.	Gén.—Général, Générale.	Gynec.—Gynecologia, Gynecologica, Gynecological, Gynéologie, Gynecologie.
Flugschr.—Flugschriften.	Geneesk.—Geneeskunde, Geneeskundig.	Haematol.—Haematologica.
Flygb.—Flygblad.	Genet.—Genetics, Genetike, Genetycz-	Halbmo.—Halbmonatliches.
Förd.—Förderung.	nego.	Hamburg.—Hamburgisch.
Foisk.—Foiskola.	Génét.—Génétique.	Handb.—Handbook, Handbuch.
Fol.—Folletto.	Genootsch.—Genootschap.	Handel.—Handelingen.
Folkskr.—Folkskrifter.	Gent.—Gentleman.	Handl.—Handlinger.
Fonct.—Fonctionnement.	Genussmtl.—Genussmittel.	Hauptlandw.—Hauptlandwirtschafts.
Fondsg.—Fondsgüter.	Geobot.—Geobotanica, Geobotaniki.	Hauptst.—Hauptstelle.
For.—Forening.	Géobot.—Géobotanique.	Hauswirtschaft.—Hauswirtschaftliche.
För.—Föreningens, Förenings.	Geod.—Geodetic.	Hawaii.—Hawaiian, Hawaiensis.
Foranst.—Foranstaltninger.	Geodin.—Geodinamico.	Hebd.—Hebdomadaire.
Forest.—Forestal, Forestala, Forestalia, Forestalis, Forestalium, Foresticis, Forestier, Forestière.	Geofiz.—Geofiziki.	Hedeselsk.—Hedeselskabets.
Förhäl.—Förhållanden.	Geog.—Geografía, Geográfica, Geografiska, Geographia, Geographic, Geographical, Geographisch, Geography.	Heidelb.—Heidelberger.
Forhandl.—Forhandlinger.	Géog.—Géographie.	Heidemaatsch.—Heidemaatschappij.
Förhandl.—Förhandlingar.	Geol.—Geologi, Geología, Geología, Geological, Geologinen, Geologisch, Geologischen, Geologiska, Geologiske, Geologist, Geology.	Heilk.—Heilkunde.
Förlagsakt.—Förlagsaktiebolag.	Géol.—Géologie.	Heilstättenw.—Heilstättenwesen.
Forsch.—Forschung, Forschungen.	Geomorph.—Geomorphology.	Hellén.—Hellénique.
Forschungsanst.—Forschungsanstalt, Forschungsanstalten.	Geophys.—Geophysical, Geophysik.	Helminthol.—Helminthology.
Forschungsarb.—Forschungsarbeiten.	Georg.—Georgofili.	Helvet.—Helvetica, Helvétique.
Forschungsinst.—Forschungsinstitutes.	Gerichtl.—Gerichtlich, Gerichtlichen.	Herb.—Herbage, Herbier.
Forsøgslab.—Forsøgslaboratoriet.	Germ.—Germanicæ, Germanskago.	Hered.—Heredity.
Forsøgsv.—Forsøgvæsen.	Gesam.—Gesamte, Gesammte.	Hess.—Hessisch.
Forsøgvirks.—Forsøgvirksomhed.	Gesamtgeb.—Gesamtgebiet, Gesamtgebiete.	Hig.—Higiene, Higiény.
Försöksanst.—Försöksanstalten.	Gesamtgeb.—Gesamtgebiet.	Hist.—Histoire, Historia, Historical, Historici, History.
Forsøkssta.—Forsøksstasjoner, Forsøksstation.	Gesch.—Geschichte.	Histol.—Histologie, Histology.
Försöksv.—Försöksväsendet.	Geschmackt.—Geschmackstoffe.	Hochsch.—Hochschule, Hochschulen.
Försöksverks.—Försöksverksamhet.	Gesell.—Gesellschaft.	Höher.—Höheren.
Forstl.—Forstlich, Forstliche, Forstlichen, Forstlige.	Gestükt.—Gestückunde.	Hofbuchdruck.—Hofbuchdruckerei.
Forstver.—Forstverein.	Getreidew.—Getreidewesen.	Hofmus.—Hofmuseums.
Forstvetensk.—Forstvetenskapliga.	Gewässerk.—Gewässerkunde.	Högsk.—Högskalen, Högskolans.
Forstw.—Forstwesen, Forstwirtschaft.	Ghaz.—Ghazeta.	Hold.—Holdings.
Forstwiss.—Forstwissenschaftlich, Forstwissenschaftliches.	Giard.—Giardino.	Holland.—Hollandsche.
Fortbild.—Fortbildung.	Gibrid.—Gibridizaſſil, Gibridizaſſia.	Homeop.—Homeopathy.
Fortschr.—Fortschritte.	Ginec.—Ginecología, Ginecologica.	Hoogesch.—Hoogeschool.
Found.—Foundation.	Gior.—Giornale.	Hôp.—Hôpitaux.
Franç.—Française.	Glav.—Glavnogo, Glavnyi.	Hort.—Horticole, Horticultural, Horticulture, Horticulturist.
Frigor.—Frigorifique.	G. m. b. H.—Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung. Same as Inc., or Ltd.	Hosp.—Hospital.
Frökontrolanst.—Frökontrolanstalt.	God.—Godishen, Godishnik.	Hospitalstid.—Hospitalstidende.
Frökontrollanst.—Frökontrollanstalt.	Gonor.—Gonorrea.	Hospodár.—Hospodářských.
Fruttic.—Frutticoltura.	Gosp.—Gospodarcza, Gospodarze, Gospodars'kogo, Gospodars'koł, Gospodarstwa.	Hüttenmänn.—Hüttenmännische.
Fys.—Fysik, Fysiske.	Gosud.—Gosudarstvennogo, Gosudarstvennoi, Gosudarstvennom, Gosudarstvennyi.	Hüttenw.—Hüttenwesen.
Fysikat.—Fysikatet.	Gouv.—Gouvernement.	Husb.—Husbandry.
Ga.—Georgia.	Gov.—Governing.	Husdjurssk.—Husdjursskötzel.
Gac.—Gaceta.	Govt.—Government.	Hushåll.—Hushållnings.
Gärt.—Gärtner.	Grad.—Graduate.	Husmorundervis.—Husmorundervisning.
Gärungsphysiol.—Gärungsphysiologie.	Granicol.—Granicolatura.	Hybrid.—Hybridization.
Ganad.—Ganaderas, Ganaderia.	Grenzgeb.—Grenzgebieten.	Hydraul.—Hydraulique.
Gard.—Garden(s), Gardener(s), Gardening.		Hydrobiol.—Hydrobiologie.
Gart.—Garten, Gartens, Gartner.		Hydrog.—Hydrograficzne, Hydrografiska, Hydrographic, Hydrographie, Hydrographique, Hydrographiques.
Gartnerfor.—Gartnerforening.		Hydrol.—Hydrologie, Hydrology.
Gasbeleucht.—Gasbeleuchtung.		Hydrom.—Hydrometric.

Hyg.—Hygiene, Hygiène, Hygienic, Hygienisch.	Internac.—Internacional.	Khediv.—Khedivial.
Iaktag.—Iaktagelser.	Internatl.—International, Internationale, Internationales.	Khim.—Khimicheskago, Klimicheskaiā, Klimicheskogo, Klimizatsiā.
Āroslavsk.—Āroslavskaiā.	Internaz.—Internazionale.	Khlopkov.—Khlopkovodstvu, Khlopkovogo, KhlopkovyI.
Icon.—Icones.	Introduct.—Introduction(s).	Khoz.—Khozaištva, Khozaištvennaiā, Khozaištvennoe, Khozaištvennyi, Khozaištvennykh, Khozaištvo.
Ident.—Identical, Identificaçō, Identification.	Invent.—Inventions, Inventive.	Kiev.—Kievskogo.
Ig.—Igiene.	Invest.—Investigaciones, Investigating, Investigation(s), Investigator(s).	Kiiv.—Kiivs'kogo.
Ill.—Illinois.	Irrig.—Irrigation.	Kinderforsch.—Kinderforschung.
Illum.—Illuminating.	Isl.—Island(s).	Kindergeneesk.—Kindergeneeskunde.
Illus.—Illustrated, Illustrierte, Illustrirte.	Isp.—Isp'itaniā, IspytateleI.	Kinderheilk.—Kinderheilkunde.
Im.—Imena, Imeni.	Issled.—Issledovatel'ski, Issledovatel'skogo, Issledovatel'skoI, Issledovaniū.	Kir.—Királyi.
Immed.—Immediate.	Ist.—Istituite, Istituto, Istitucionc.	Kisérlet.—Kisérletügyi.
Immigr.—Immigration.	Istol.—Istologia.	Kjem.—Kjemiske.
Immunitätsf.—Immunitätsforschung.	Ital.—Italia, Italiana, Italiane, Italiano, Italiennes.	Kjøttkontrol.—Kjøttkontrolen.
Immunol.—Immunologie, Immunology.	Iuzh.—IuzhnoI.	Kl.—Klasse.
Imp.—Imperia, Imperial, Impériale, Imperialis, Imperatorskago, ImperatorskoI, Imperatorskom.	Izd.—Izdanīa.	Klimatol.—Klimatologic.
Impl.—Implement(s).	Izdatel.—Izdatel'stvo.	Klin.—Klinik, Klinisch, Klinische, Klinisches.
Import.—Importación, Importation(s).	Izp.—Izpitatelni.	Klofšk.—Klofškovodstvu.
Impr.—Imprimerie(s), Improvement(s).	Izuch.—Izuchenīa, Izuchenīu.	Knowl.—Knowledge.
Impress.—Impression(s).	Izv.—Izvestiū.	Koelaitok.—Koelaitoksen.
Imprvg.—Improving.	Jaarb.—Jaarboek.	Königr.—Königreich.
Inaug.—Inaugural.	Jaarcifers.	Königsb.—Königsberg.
Inc.—Incorporated.	Jaaroverz.—Jaaroverziekt.	Koffiecult.—Koffiecultuur.
Incoragg.—Incoraggiamiento.	Jaarv.—Jaarverslag.	Kolon.—Koloniaal, Kolonial, Koloniēn, Kölönization.
Ind.—Indiana.	Jagdgesetz.—Jagdgesetzgebung.	Kom.—Komitecs, Komitet, Komiteta, Komitten.
Indépend.—Indépendant.	Jagdw.—Jagdwesen.	Komis.—Komissariat, Komissariata.
Indig.—Indigène.	Jahrb.—Jarbuch, Jahrbücher.	Komm.—Kommission, Kommissionen, Kommissioni.
Indus.—Industria, Industrial, Industriale(s), Industrie, Industriei, Industrielle(s), Industries, Industry.	Jahresber.—Jahresbericht.	Konf.—Konferenz.
Inf.—Inférieure.	Jahresh.—Jahrcshete.	Kong.—Kongress.
Infant.—Infantil, Infantile(s).	Jap.—Japanese, Japanijo, Japanese, Japanischen, Japonencs.	Koninkr.—Koninkrijk.
Infect.—Infection, Infectious.	Jard.—Jardin.	Konserv.—Konserven.
Infektionskrank.—Infektionskrankheit, Infektionskrankheiten.	Jednoty—Not abbreviated.	Kontrol.—Kontrolna, Kontrol'noI.
Infett.—Infettive.	Jen.—Jeneral.	Kontrolsta.—Kontrolstation.
Inform.—Información, Information(s), Informes.	Jeog.—Jeográfica.	Kontrollsta.—Kontrollstasjoner.
Ingen.—Ingenieros.	Jor.—Jornal.	Koop.—Kooperativna, Kooperatsii.
Ingén.—Ingénieur(s).	Jordbr.—Jordbruk.	Közlem.—Közlemények.
Ingénieurw.—Ingénieurwcsens.	Jordbrugsforsk.—Jordbrugsforskning.	Kraev.—KraevaIā, Kraevol.
Injur.—Injurious.	Jordbruksdept.—Jordbruksdepartementet.	Kratk.—Kratkī.
Inmunol.—Inmunología.	Jordbundsutvalg.—Jordbundsutvalgets.	Krebsforsch.—Krebsforschung.
Inn.—Inner, Innere.	Jordkult.—Jordkultur.	Kreditaktiebol.—Kreditaktiebolaget.
Inostr.—InostrannoI.	Jour.—Journal.	Krit.—Kritische.
Inq.—Inquiries, Inquiry.	Julkaisu.—Julkaisuja.	Kruidk.—Kruidkundig.
Ins.—Insurance.	K.—Kaiserlich, Kaiserlichen, Königlich, Kongelige, Koninklijk, Koninklijke, Kunliga.	Kryptogam.—Kryptogamenflora.
Insektenbiol.—Insektenbiologie.	K. K.—Kaiserlich-Königlichen.	Kuban.—Kuban'schen, Kubanskogo.
Insektofungisid.—Insektofungisidam.	Kab.—Kabinet, Kabinetts.	Kulturforsk.—Kulturforsknig.
Insp.—Inspecçō, Inspección, Inspection(s), Inspector(s).	Kakteen.—Kakteenkunde.	Kvrtlsskr.—Kvartalsskrift.
Inst(s).—Instituto, Institut(s), Instituta, Institute(s), Instituti, Institution(s), Instituto, Institutet, Institutului, Institutum, Instituut, Instytutu.	Kal.—Kalender.	Ky.—Kentucky.
Inst(s).—Instituto, Institut(s), Instituta, Institute(s), Instituti, Institution(s), Instituto, Institutet, Institutului, Institutum, Instituut, Instytutu.	Kallit.—Kallitereyseos.	La.—Louisiana.
Insr.—Instruction, Instructor(s).	Känn.—Kännedom.	Lab.—Laboratoire, Laboratorien, Laboratoriet, Laboratori, Laboratorio, Laboratorium, Laboratory.
Instrumentenk.—Instrumentenkunde.	Kans.—Kansas.	Labs.—Laboratories.
Int.—Intérieur, Interior, Internal, Interno.	Kant.—Kantoor.	Lægefor.—Lægeforening.
Intel.—Intelligence.	Kanton.—Kantonalen.	Lægevidensk.—Lægevidenskaben.
Intend.—Intendance.	Kartoffelbau—Not abbreviated.	Lait.—Laiteric, Laitière.
Intermed.—Intermediate.	Kavkaz.—Kavkazskaiā, Kavkazskoe, KavkazskoI.	Läk.—Sällsk.—Läkaresällskapets.
	Kazan.—Kazanskago.	Landb.—Landbouw.
	Kellerw.—Kellerwirtschaft.	Landbofor.—Landboforeninger.
	Kem.—Kemisk, Kemiska.	Landbouwhoogesch.—Landbouwhoogeschool.
	Keram.—Keramicheskogo.	Landbouwk.—Landbouwkundig.

Landbr.—Landbrug(s), Landbrugets, Landbruk(s), Landbrukets.	Maelkteritid.—Mælkteritidende.	Metall. — Metallurgica, Metallurgical, Metallurgy.
Landesamt.—Landesamtes.	Mag.—Magazin, Magazine.	Metrop.—Metropolitan.
Landesanst.—Landesanstalt.	Magnet.—Magnetisch.	Metsätieliteell.—Metsätieliteellinen.
Landesdurchf.—Landesdurchforschung.	Magnét.—Magnético.	Meun.—Meunerie.
Landesk.—Landeskunde.	Maiscolt.—Maiscoltura.	Mex.—Mexican, Mexicana, Mexican, Mexico.
Landeskult.—Landeskultur.	Makhor.—Makhorochnoi.	Mfg.—Manufacturing.
Landesuniv.—Landesuniversität.	Mal.—Maladie(s), Malady, Malattie.	Mfr(s).—Manufacturer(s).
Landhush.—Landhusholdnings.	Malariaol.—Malariaologa.	Mgr(s).—Manager(s).
Landtbr.—Landtbrugs.	Malmö.—Malmöhous.	Microbiol.—Microbiología, Microbiologica, Microbiological, Microbiologie, Microbiology.
Landm.—Landmænd.	Malzfabrik.—Malzfabrikation.	Microg.—Micrographic.
Landøkonom.—Landøkonomisk, Landøkonomiske.	Mammal.—Mammalogists, Mammalogy.	Microorg.—Microorganismen.
Landtm.—Landtmannens.	Man'chzhursk.—Man'chzhurskogo.	Micro-org.—Micro-organism(s).
Landw.—Landwirtschaft(s), Landwirtschaftlich, Landwirtschaftliche, Landwirtschaftlichen, Landwirtschaftlicher.	Mangt.—Management.	Micos. — Microscopical, Microscopie, Microscopique, Microscopy.
Lang.—Language.	Mar.—Marine.	Mijnbouwk.—Mijnbouwkundig.
Lantbr.—Lantbruks.	Marit.—Maritime.	Mikol.—Mikologie, Mikologii.
Lanthushåll.—Lanthushållning.	Market.—Marketing.	Mikrobiol.—Mikrobiologie, Mikrobiologii.
Laring.—Laringologia.	Masch.—Maschinen.	Mikrochim.—Mikrochimica.
Laryng.—Laryngologie, Laryngology.	Mass.—Massachusetts.	Mikros.—Mikroskopie, Mikroskopische.
Latt.—Lattiera.	Mat.—Matematische, Matemáticas, Matematische, Matemátic, Matière(s).	Mil.—Militär, Militaire(s), Militare, Military.
Latv.—Latvijas.	Mater.—Materialov, Materials, Materialiy.	Milan.—Milanese.
Lauks.—Lauksaimniecības.	Matér.—Matériaux.	Milchhyg.—Milchhygiene.
Lav.—Lavori.	Math.—Mathematicae, Mathematical, Mathematics, Mathématique(s), Mathematisch, Mathematisk.	Milchw.—Milchwirtschaft, Milchwirtschaftliche, Milchwirtschaftlichen, Milchwirtschaftlicher, Milchwirtschaftliches.
Leaflet—Not abbreviated.	Md.—Maryland.	Min.—Mireral, Mineralogi, Mineralogia, Mineralogist, Mineralogy, Mineraria, Minería, Minister, Ministère, Ministeri, Ministerio, Ministerium, Ministero, Ministerstva, Ministerstvo, Ministerul, Ministerului, Minister, Ministro, Ministry.
Lebensmtl.—Lebensmittel.	Mech.—Mechanical, Mechanik, Mechanised.	Mining—Not abbreviated.
Leg.—Legal, Legislation, Legislative, Legislazione.	Mecklenb.—Mecklenburg, Mecklenburgisch.	Minn.—Minnesota.
Lég.—Légal, Législation.	Med.—Medica, Medical, Mediche, Medicina, Medicinalis, Medicine, Medicinisch, Medico, Meditsinki, Meditsiny, Medizin, Medizinisch, Medizinische, Medizinischen, Medizinisches.	Misc.—Miscelanea, Miscellaneous.
Legum.—Leguminous.	Méd.—Médecine, Médica, Médical, Médicado, Médico.	Miss.—Mississippi.
Lehranst.—Lehranstalt.	Meddel.—Meddelande, Meddelanden, Meddelelse, Meddelcser.	Mitt.—Mitteilung, Mitteilungen.
Lehrkanz.—Lehrkanzeln.	Meded.—Mededeeling, Mededeelingen.	Mjölkhushåll.—Mjölkhushållning.
Leipzig.—Leipziger.	Méditer.—Méditerranée.	Mjölkkont.—Mjölkkontroll.
Leist.—Leistungen.	Medlemsbl.—Medlemsblad.	Mleev.—Mleevskoi.
Leningrad.—Leningrader, Leningradskogo, Leningradskom.	Medlemsskr.—Medlemsskrift.	Mleew.—Mleewer.
Lesn.—Lesnogo.	Meeresuntersuch. — Meersuntersuchungen.	Mo.—Missouri.
Lesotekh.—Lesotekhnicheskoi.	Meld.—Melding, Meldinger.	Mod.—Modern, Moderna, Moderne, Moderno.
Lesov.—Lesov' den.	Melior.—Melioratsil, Melioratsionnogo.	Moeshov.—Moeshovcnierderij.
Lessokult.—Lessokulturny.	Meliorat.—Meliorativnol.	Molk.—Molkerei.
Let.—Letter, Lettere.	Melkk.—Melkkunde.	Molkw.—Molkereiwesen.
Letterk.—Letterkunde.	Mem.—Memoir(s), Memoria, Memorial, Memórias, Memoric, Memòrie(s).	Moloch.—Molochno.
Libr.—Library.	Mém.—Mémoires, Mémorial.	Monatsber.—Monatsberichte.
Liesov.—Liesovodstva.	Memo.—Memorandum.	Monatsbl.—Monatsblätter.
Linn.—Linnean, Linnéenne.	Mens.—Mensual, Mensile, Mensual, Mensuel, Mensuelle.	Monatsh.—Monatshefte.
Lit.—Literary, Literature, Litoral.	Mensch.—Menschen.	Monatschr.—Monatschrift.
Lokhvits.—Lokhvitskoe.	Ment.—Mental, Mentale.	Monatsschr.—Monatsschrift.
ltd.—Limited.	Merc.—Mercantile.	Monit.—Moniteur.
Lub.—Lubianogo.	Merkbl.—Merkblatt.	Monog.—Monografía, Monografias, Monografi, Monograph(s), Monographien.
Luftschiff.—Luftschiffahrt.	Met.—Meteórico, Meteorologica, Meteorológica, Meteorological, Meteorológico, Meteorologii, Meteorologiska, Meteorologiske, Meteorologisch, Meteorology.	Monop.—Monopole.
Luxemb.—Luxembourg.	Mét.—Météorologie, Météorologique(s).	Monopol.—Monopolurilor.
Luxemburg.—Luxemburgische.		Mont.—Montana.
Lyesov.—See Liesov.		
Månadsbl.—Månadsblad.		
Maandber.—Maandbericht.		
Maandbl.—Maandblad.		
Maandschr.—Maandschrift.		
Maanedrap.—Maanedrapport.		
Maanedsskr.—Maanedsskrift.		
Maatalouskoet.—Maatalouskoetoiminnan.		
Maataloustiet.—Maataloustieteellinen.		
Maatsch.—Maatschappez.		
Maatutkimuslaitos—Not abbreviated.		
Mach.—Machinery, Machinist.		

Monthly.—Not abbreviated.	Nederland.—Nederlandsch, Nederlandsche.	Ophf.—Ophthalmologie.
Moork.—Moorkunde.	Néerland.—Néerlandais, Néerlandaise.	Ophth.—Ophthalmologie, Ophthalmology.
Moorkult.—Moorkultur.	Néphol.—Néphologique.	Opitna—Not abbreviated.
Moorkulturanst.—Moorkulturanstalt.	Nerv.—Nervous.	Optic.—Optical.
Moorverwert.—Moorverwertung.	Neubearb.—Neubearbeitung.	Optyn.—Optynaâ, Optyno-, Optynoe, Optynogo, Optynol, Optynomu, Optynykh.
Morph.—Morphologie, Morphologische, Morphology.	Neuheit.—Neuheiten.	Ord.—Ordinanza.
Moskov.—Moskovskaâ, Moskovskogo, Moskovskol.	Neujahrsbl.—Neujahrsblatt.	Oreg.—Oregon.
Mosskulturför.—Mosskulturföreningens	Neurol.—Neurologica, Neurologie, Neurology.	Organ.—Organisation, Organism, Organismen, Organization, Organizatsii, Organizing.
Mtg(s).—Meeting(s).	Neurophysiol.—Neurophysiology.	Orig.—Original, Originale.
München.—Münchener.	Nev.—Nevada.	Ornith.—Ornithological, Ornithologie, Ornithologisch, Ornithologischen, Ornithologist, Ornithology.
Munic.—Municipal, Municipale.	New Zeal.—New Zealand.	Orositel.—Orositel'nol.
Murith.—Murithienne.	Nijv.—Nijverheid.	Ort.—Orticola, Orticultura.
Mus.—Musée, Musei, Musco, Museu, Museum(s).	Nikitsk.—Nikitskago, Nikitskogo.	Orthop.—Orthopädische.
Mutual.—Mutualité.	No.—North, Number.	Ortop.—Ortopedia
Múz.—Múzeum.	Nomencl.—Nomenclature.	Osob.—Osobogo.
Mycol.—Mycological, Mycologici, Mycologique, Mycologische, Mycologist, Mycology.	Nord.—Nordisches, Nordisk, Nordiska	Osped.—Ospedali.
Mykol.—Mykologie.	Norm.—Normal, Normale.	Osserv.—Osservatorio.
Myrseiskap—Not abbreviated.	North.—Northern.	Összehasonl.—Összehasonlitô.
N. C.—North Carolina.	Northeast.—Northeastern.	Ostet.—Ostetrica, Ostetricia.
N. Dak.—North Dakota.	Northumb.—Northumberland.	Otchet—Not abbreviated.
N. H.—New Hampshire.	Northwest.—Northwestern.	Otd.—Otdel, Otdela, Otdel'nye.
N. J.—New Jersey.	Nos.—Numbers.	Otol.—Otologia, Otology.
N. Mex.—New Mexico.	Nosovsk.—Nosovskaâ.	Otolaryng.—Otolaryngology.
N. S. Wales.—New South Wales.	Not.—Notice(s), Notizie.	Otravl.—Otravîfâuschchikh
N. Y.—New York.	Notizbl.—Notizblatt.	Ottal.—Ottalmologia.
Nac.—Nación, Nacional.	Nov.—Novarum, Novogo.	Overs.—Oversigt.
Nachr.—Nachrichten.	Nutr.—Nutrition, Nutrizione.	Övers.—Översikt.
Nachrichtenbl.—Nachrichtenblatt.	Oberhess.—Oberhessisch.	P. I.—Philippine Islands.
Nahr.—Nahrungs.	Oblast.—Oblastef.	P. R.—Puerto Rico.
Nahrmtl.—Nahrungsmittel.	Oblastn.—Oblastnaâ, Oblastnoâ.	Pa.—Pennsylvania.
Nakichevan.—Nakhichevanskâ.	Obozr.—Obozrénie.	Paläontol.—Paläontologie.
Namur.—Namuroise.	Observ.—Observations, Observatorio, Observatorium, Observatory.	Paleontol.—Paléontologie, Paleontologischen, Paleontology.
Narod.—Narodnogo, Narodnyi.	Obshch.—Obshchestva, Obshchestvenoâ, Obshchestvo.	Pam.—Pamphlet.
Nassau.—Nassauisch.	Obst.—Obstetric, Obstetrical, Obstetricia, Obstetrics, Obstétrique.	Pamięt.—Pamiętniki.
Nat.—Naturae(s), *Natural(s), Naturales, Naturali, Naturalisch, Naturalischen, Naturalist(s), Naturaliste(s), Naturalisti, Naturalium, Naturelle(s).	Occas.—Occasional.	Panamer.—Panamericaâia.
Natl.—National, Nationale.*	Occident.—Occidental, Occidentale.	Pafst.—Państwowego, Państwowie, Państwowy, Państwowych.
Naturf.—Naturforschenden, Naturforscher.	Occup.—Occupation, Occupational.	Papierfabrik.—Papierfabrikation.
Naturfr.—Naturfreunde.	Ocul.—Oculistica, Oculistique.	Parasitenk.—Parasitenkunde.
Naturgesch.—Naturgeschichte.	Odesk.—Odes'kogo.	Parasitol.—Parasitologia, Parasitologie, Parasitology.
Naturhist.—Naturhistorisch, Naturhistorischen, Naturhistorischer, Naturhistorisk.	Öffentl.—Öffentlich.	Parassitol.—Parassitologia.
Naturk.—Naturkunde.	Ökolog.—Ökologie.	Parazitol.—Parazitologi.
Naturv.—Naturvidenskabelig, Naturvidenskabernc.	Ökonom.—Ökonomisch, Ökonomischen.	Past.—Pastoral.
Naturw.—Naturwissenschaft, Naturwissenschaften, Naturwissenschaftlich, Naturwissenschaftliche, Naturwissenschaftlichen, Naturwissenschaftlicher.	Ökonom.—Oekonomisch, Oekonomischen.	Pat.—Patent, Patents.
Naturuk.—Natuurkundige.	Öffentl.—Öffentlige.	Path.—Pathogenen, Pathologia, Pathologica, Pathological, Pathologie, Pathologique, Pathologisch, Pathologischen, Pathologist, Pathology.
Natuurw.—Natuurwetenschappen.	Ofic.—Oficial, Oficina.	Patol.—Patología, Patología.
Nauch.—Nauchni, Nauchno, Nauchnogo, Nauchnye.	Oftal.—Oftalmologia.	Patriot.—Patriotic, Patriotisch.
Nauk.—Nauki, Naukovi, Naukowo, Naukowego.	Öfvers.—Öfversigt.	Paul.—Paulista(s).
Nav.—Naval, Navale.	Ogorod.—Ogorodnichestva, Ogorodnoâ.	Pchelovod.—Pchelovodstva.
Naz.—Nazionale.	Ogrodnicz.—Ogrodniczych.	Ped.—Pediatría, Pediatric, Pediatrica, Pediatrics.
Nebr.—Nebraska.	Ohren.—Ohrenheilkunde.	Pedag.—Pedagogical.
	Oklahoma.—Oklahoma.	Pedol.—Pedology.
	Oktâbr.—Oktâbriskol.	Pédol.—Pédologie.
	Onderneem.—Onderneeming.	Performance—Not abbreviated.
	Onderzoek.—Onderzoeken.	
	Ontog.—Ontogenie.	
	Openb.—Openbare.	
	Oper.—Operation(s), Operative.	
	Opér.—Opérations.	

Period.—Periodic, Periodical, Periodiche, Périodique, Periodiska.	Polsk.—Polskiej.	Ps;chol.—Psychologic, Psychologique, Psychology.
Perm.—Permanent, Permanenta, Permskaja, Permskom.	Poltavsk.—Poltavskoj.	Psychopath.—Psychopathic, Psychopathology.
Petrograd.—Petrogradskoj.	Polytech.—Polytechnic, Polytechnical, Polytechnisch.	Ptg.—Printing.
Petrol.—Petroleum.	Pommer.—Pommerschen.	Ptitsepromysh.—Ptitsepromyshlenost.
Petrovsk.—Petrovskoé, Petrovskoj.	Pomol.—Pomological, Pomologie, Pomologische, Pomologiska, Pomology.	Pub.—Pubblica, Pubblicazione, Pubblicazioni, Public, Publicações, Publicações, Publicación, Publicaciones, Publications, Publication, Publications, Publikationen, Publikationer, Publique, Publisher.
Pfianz.—Pflanzen.	Pop.—Popular.	Púb.—Pública(s).
Pfianzenbau—Not abbreviated.	Portug.—Portugaise, Portugesa, Portugues.	Pubs.—Publications.
Pfianzenernähr.—Pfianzenernährung.	Portugal—Not abbreviated.	Pustyn.—Pustynnykh.
Pfianzenkrank.—Pfianzenkrankheiten.	Pract.—Practical, Practice, Practitioner(s).	Quaest.—Quaestitionum.
Pfianzenkult.—Pfianzenkultur.	Prakt.—Praktischeskij, Praktischeskol, Praktisch, Praktische, Praktischer.	Quar.—Quarantinc.
Pfianzenzentr.—Pfianzenzentr.	Prat.—Pratica, Praticiens, Pratique.	Quart.—Quarter, Quarterly.
Pfianzenschutz.—Pfianzenschutz.	Predural.—Predural'skaja.	Quim.—Química.
Pfianzenschutzlitr.—Pfianzenschutzlitteratur.	Prelim.—Preliminary.	Quind.—Quindincinale.
Pfianzenzücht.—Pfianzenzuchtung.	Pres.—Presidency, President.	Quinq.—Quinquennial.
Pfianzenzücht.—Pfianzenzüchtung.	Preserv.—Preservation, Preserving.	R.—Real, Reale, Regia, Regiae, Regie.
Phaenol.—Phaenologica.	Preuss.—Preussens, Preussisch, Preussischen, Preussisches.	Regio, Regnum.
Pharm.—Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutisch, Pharmacie, Pharmacist, Pharmacy, Pharmazeutische, Pharmazie.	Prev.—Preventive.	R. I.—Rhode Island.
Pharmacodyn.—Pharmacodynamie.	Prikl.—Prikladnoj.	Rabot, Raboty—Not abbreviated.
Pharmacol.—Pharmacologiques, Pharmacology.	Princ.—Principal.	Radiol.—Radiologica, Radiology.
Pharmakol.—Pharmakologie.	Prír.—Príručky.	Radiophysiol.—Radiophysiologique.
Phenol.—Phenological.	Prirod.—Přírodnědeckou.	Rak.—Raksti.
Phil.—Philosophical, Philosophy.	Priroda—Not abbreviated.	Rap.—Rapport, Rapporten.
Phila.—Philadelphia.	Priscent.—Priscentral.	Raps.—Rapports.
Philomath.—Philomathique.	Priv.—Privées.	Rass.—Rassegna.
Photog.—Photographisch, Photography.	Prob.—Problem(s), Problema.	Rast.—Rastenij.
Phys.—Physical, Physico, Physics, Physik, Physikalisch, Physikalischen, Physique(s), Physisch.	Proc.—Proceedings, Procès.	Rasteněvod.—Rasteněvodstva.
Physicochim.—Physicochimica, Physicochimie.	Prod.—Produçao, Producción, Produce, Producer(s), Product(s), Production, Productores, Produits.	Rat.—Rates.
Physiol.—Physiological, Physiologie, Physiologisch, Physiologische, Physiologists, Physiology.	Proefnem.—Proefnemingen.	Ration.—Rationnelle.
Phytochim.—Phytochimica.	Proefschr.—Proefschrift.	Razv.—Razvitiā.
Phytogénét.—Phytogénétique.	Proefsta.—Proefstation.	Rec.—Record(s), Recueil.
Phytogeog.—Phytogeographica.	Prof.—Professional, Professionale.	Recense.—Recenseamento, Recensem-
Phytol.—Phytologist, Phytology.	Profningsanst.—Profningsanstalterna.	ment.
Phytopath.—Phytopathological, Phytopathologie, Phytopathologique, Phytopathologisch, Phytopathologischer, Phytopathology.	Prog.—Progrés, Progreso, Progress, Progressive(s), Progresso.	Rech.—Recherche(s).
Phytotaxon.—Phytotaxonoma.	Proj.—Project(s).	Reclam.—Reclamation.
Pilzk.—Pilzkunde.	Prom.—Promotion.	Recom.—Recommendation(s).
Plant.—Plantarum.	Promis.—Promislovosti.	Reconstr.—Reconstruction.
Planteavlsudv.—Planteavlsudvalg.	Promysl.—Promyshlennosti.	Red.—Redogörelse.
Plantenziektenkund.—Plantenziektenkundiger.	Propag.—Propaganda.	Redsk.—Redskabs, Redskaps.
Plantesykd.—Plantesykdommcr.	Prophylac.—Prophylactic, Prophylactique.	Ref.—Referate, Referatenteil, Reference.
Plodovod.—Plodovodstvennoj, Plodovodstvo.	Protec.—Protección.	Reform.—Reformatory.
Pochven.—Pochvennogo.	Protect.—Protectorate(s), Protection, Protective.	Refrig.—Refrigerating, Refrigeration.
Pochvoved.—Pochvovedenija.	Protistenk.—Protistenkunde.	Region.—Regional.
Police—Not abbreviated.	Protokol.—Protokolui.	Région.—Région, Régionale.
Policia—Not abbreviated.	Prov.—Province, Provincia, Provincial, Provinciale, Provinz.	Register—Not abbreviated.
Policlin.—Policlinico.	Provinsl.—Provisional.	Registr.—Registration.
Polit.—Political, Politiques.	Provningsanst.—Provningsanstalt.	Regulat.—Regulations, Regulatory.
Politekh.—Politehnicheskogo.	Provs.—Provinces, Provincials.	Rehabil.—Rehabilitation.
Polizia—Not abbreviated.	Prtr.—Printer.	Reichsanst.—Reichsanstalt.
Pöllum.—Pöllumajandus.	Prüfungsanst.—Prüfungsanstalt, Prüfungs-Anstalten.	Reichsgesundheitsamt.—Reichsgesundheitssamtes.
Pollut.—Pollution.	Przegl.—Przegląd.	Reichskurator.—Reichskuratorium(s).
Poln.—Polnischen.	Psichiat.—Psichiatria, Psichiatrico.	Reichsmin.—Reichsminister, Reichsministerium.
Polon.—Polonais, Polonaize, Poloniae.	Psychiat.—Psychiatric, Psychiatry, Psychiatry.	Rejion.—Rejionales.

Repart.—Repartiçāo.	Sanitätsw.—Sanitätswesen.	So.—South.
Report.—Reportorium.	Saratovsk.—Saratovskāfā, Saratovsko- go.	Soc.—Sociedad, Sociedade, Societā, So- cietas, Societatis, Société, Societē, Societe- tens, Society.
Répert.—Répertoire.	Saratow.—Saratower.	Social, Sociale—Not abbreviated.
Republ.—Repoplación.	Sat.—Saturday.	Socialekonom.—Socialekonomiska.
Répr.—Répression.	Sauerst.—Sauerstoffe.	Socialist.—Socialistic.
Represent.—Representativ, Representa- tives.	Sborn.—Sbornik.	Socialstyr.—Socialstyrelsen.
Repub.—Republic(s), República, Re- publice, Republik, Republiky.	Scand.—Scandinavica.	Sociol.—Sociological, Sociology.
Répub.—République.	Scbädlingsbekämpf.—Schädlingsbe- kämpfung.	Socs.—Societies.
Res.—Research, Researches.	Scbädlingsk.—Schädlingskunde.	Sofisk.—Sofiskiā.
Reserv.—Reservation.	Sched.—Schedule.	Sofiūn.—Sofiūnykh.
Respub.—Respublik.	Scheme—Not abbreviated.	Soobsbcb.—Soobshcheniā.
Rev.—Revenue, Review(s), Revised, Revision, Revista, Revue.	Scles.—Schlesisch.	Sotsialist.—Sotsialisticheskoe, Sotsialis- ticheskogo, Sotsialisticheskoi.
Revolūtsii—Not abbreviated.	Scleswig-Holstein—Not abbreviated.	South.—Southern.
Rezult.—Rezul'taty.	Schr.—Schriften.	Southeast.—Southeastern.
Rheol.—Rheology.	Schweiz.—Schweizer, Schweizerisch, Schweizerische.	Southwest.—Southwestern.
Rbinol.—Rhinology.	Sci.—Scicna, Science(s), Scienzia, Scien- tiarum, Scientific, Scientifico, Scien- tifique(s), Scienze.	Sovet.—Sovetskaā, Sovetskaya, Sovet- skie.
Ricerca, Ricerbe—Not abbreviated.	Scot.—Scotland, Scottish.	Soz.—Soziale.
Riik.—Riikline.	Sec.—Secretaria, Secrteriat, Secretary.	Sp.—Spanish.
Rijksseruminrichtb.—Rijksseruminricht- ing.	Secc.—Seçāo, Sección.	Spec.—Special, Specierum.
Risic.—Risicatura.	Sect(s).—Section(s).	Specif.—Specifications.
Riv.—Rivista.	Seefisch.—Seefischerei.	Sper.—Sperimentale, Sperimental, Sperimentazione.
Rizicult.—Rizicultura.	Seismol.—Seismological.	Spiritusindus.—Spiritusindustrie.
Rocz.—Rocznik, Roczniki.	Sekt.—Sektion, Sektora.	Spis.—Spisanie.
Roentgenol.—Roentgenology.	Select.—Selected.	Sred.—Sredne.
Roln.—Rolnictwa.	Selek.—Selcktsii, Selektsiā, Selektcion- noi.	St.—Saint, Street.
Rolnicz.—Rolniczego, Rolniczych.	Selsk.—Selskab, Selskabets, Selskabs, Selskapet, Sel'skago, Sel'sko, Sel'skoe, Sel'skogo.	Sta.—Stantsii, Stantsiā, Station, Sta- tionen.
Ross.—Rossiī, Rossiiskagā.	Semen.—Semennot, Semenovodstvo.	Staatl.—Staatlichen.
Roumain.—Roumaines.	Semicent.—Semicentennial.	Staatsinst.—Staatsinstitut.
Rov.—Rovartani.	Senckenb.—Senckenberg.	Stabil.—Stabilimento.
Roy.—Royal, Royale, Royaume.	Ser.—Serie(s), Sérice.	Standesztg.—Standeszeitung.
Rozpr.—Rozpravy.	Seric.—Sericole, Séricole, Sericultural, Sericulture.	Stantz.—Stantziya.
Rpt (s).—Report(s).	Serv.—Service(s), Servicios, Servico- Serviço, Servizi.	Stas.—Stations.
Rptg.—Reporting.	Sess.—Session.	Stat.—Statului.
Rptr.—Reporter.	Settlement—Not abbreviated.	Statens—Not abbreviated.
Rubbercult.—Rubbercultuur.	Sev.—Severnogo, Servero-.	Statist.—Statistic, Statistica, Statistical, Statistice, Statisticei, Statistician, Statistick, Statistico, Statistics, Statisti- k, Statistika, Statistikk, Statisti- line, Statistisch, Statistische, Statisti- k, Statistzai.
Rübenz.—Rübenzucker.	Sexol.—Sexology.	Statsentomol.—Statsentomologen.
Rundscbau—Not abbreviated.	Sez.—Sezione.	Statystyki.—Statystyki.
Russ.—Russe, Russian, Russisch, Rus- sisches, Russkago, Russkavo, Rus- skoe, Russkogo.	Sezda.—S'ezda.	Staz.—Stazione, Stazioni.
Ry.—Railway.	Shelkovod.—Shelkovodstvennoi.	Stettin.—Stettiner.
Rzeczypospol.—Rzeczypospolitej.	Sibirsk.—Sibirskii, Sibirskogo.	Šti.—Štiinte, Štiintifica.
S. C.—South Carolina.	Siebenbürg.—Siebenbürgischen.	Stickst.—Stickstoff.
S. Dak.—South Dakota.	Sém.—Sémán.	Stockbreed.—Stockbreeders, Stock- breeding.
S. S.—Steamship.	Sieroterap.—Sieroterapico.	Stomatol.—Stomatologia, Stomatologie.
S. S. S. R. SSSR.—Soiūza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Republik.	Sif.—Sifilogia, Sifilographia.	Straatswiss.—Straatswissenschaft.
Sac.—Saccarifa, Saccharin.	Silsk.—Sil'sko-.	Struct.—Structural.
Sad.—Sadie.	Silvie.—Silviculture.	Styr.—Styrelsen(s).
Sadovod.—Sadovodstva.	Situation—Not abbreviated.	Sub.—Subordinate.
Sächs.—Sächsisch, Sächsischen.	Sitzber.—Sitzungsberichte.	Subjs.—Subjects.
Sakh.—Sakharoi.	Skand.—Skandinaviech, Skandinaviska.	Subsist.—Subsistence.
Salgir.—Salgirskoi.	Skogsforšøksv.—Skogsforøksvæsen.	Subst.—Substances.
Sällsk.—Sällskaps.	Skogsvårdsför.—Skogsvårdsföreningens.	Substa(s).—Substation(s).
Samarsk.—Samarskogo.	Skolehav.—Skolchaven's.	Subtrop.—Subtropic, Subtropiki.
Samenprüf.—Samen-Prüfungs.	Skovfor.—Skovforenings.	Sucr.—Sucre, Suceric.
Samfund.—Samfundens.	Skr.—Skrifter.	Sudamer.—Sudamericana.
Sammenl.—Sammenlignende.	Smaaskr.—Smaaskrifter.	Südeb.—Südebnoi.
Samml.—Sammlung.	Smallhold.—Smallholder(s).	Süddeut.—Süddeutsche.
Samvirk.—Samvirkende.	Smithsn.—Smithsonian.	
Sanid.—Sanidad.	Smörprofning.—Smörprofningarne.	
Sanit.—Sanitā, Sanitaire, Sanitaria, Sanitarian(s), Sanitario, Sanitary.		
Sanitation.		

Südost.—Südosten.	Tierseuch.—Tierseuchen.	Untersuch.—Untersuchung, Untersuchungen.
Suéd.—Suédoises.	Tierzücht.—Tierzüchtung.	Upsal.—Upsaliensis.
Süg.—Sügaku.	Tieteell.—Tieteellisä.	Urol.—Urology.
Suikerbieten.—Suikerbietentelt.	Tiflis.—Tiflisskogo.	Üst.—Üstavii, Üstavo, Üstavu.
Suikerindus.—Suikerindustrie.	Tijdschr.—Tijdschrift.	Üstredni—Not abbreviated.
Sultan.—Sultanic, Sultanienne.	Tipog.—Tipografia, Tipográfico.	Util.—Utilities, Utility, Utilization.
Sum.—Summary.	Tirol.—Tiroler.	Utiliz.—Utilizzazioni.
Sundhedsr.—Sundhedsraad.	Tisiol.—Tisiologia.	Utsadesför.—Utsadesförening.
Suoviljelysyhdist.—Suoviljelysyhdistyksen.	Topog.—Topographic, Topographie, Topography.	Utsadesför.—Utsädesförening.
Sup.—Supplement, Supplementa, Supplemental, Supplementum.	Torf.—Torfânogo.	Uzbek.—Uzbekistansköf.
Super.—Supérieur, Supérieure, Superior, Superoire.	Torfverwert.—Torfverwertung.	v.—voor.
Suppr.—Suppression.	Torg.—Torgovago.	Va.—Virginia.
Supt.—Superintendence, Superintendent.	Toxicol.—Toxicology.	Val.—Valley.
Surg.—Surgeon(s), Surgery, Surgical.	Trab.—Trabajo(s).	Vallför.—Vallföreningens.
Surveill.—Surveillance.	Trädgårdsvädel.—Trädgårdsvärdelning.	Vaterländ.—Vaterländisch.
Sveriges—Not abbreviated.	Trädgårdsför.—Trädgårdsföreningens.	Vaud.—Vaudoise.
Sw.—Swedish.	Trans.—Transactions.	Veck.—Veckan.
Switz.—Switzerland.	Transportw.—Transportwesen.	Veeartsenijk.—Veeartsenijkunde, Veeartsenijkundige.
Symb.—Symbols.	Trat.—Tratamento.	Veg.—Vegetable, Vegetabilis, Vegetal, Végétal, Vegetale, Vegetarian, Végétaux.
Synd.—Syndicaat, Syndicale, Syndicat, Syndicate.	Trav.—Travaux.	Vejtidsskr.—Vejtidsskrift.
Syph.—Syphiligrafia, Syphiligraphie, Syphilis, Syphilitique, Syphilology.	Treas.—Treasury.	Ven.—Venereal, Venereologia.
Syr.—Syrföfå.	Trien.—Triennial.	Vén.—Vénérienne(s).
System.—Systematic, Systematik.	Trimest.—Trimestral, Trimestriel.	Ver.—Vereeniging, Verein(s), Vereinigte, Vereinigung.
Tabach.—Tabachnoi.	Trop.—Tropical, Tropicale, Tropics, Tropiki.	Verb.—Verbaux.
Tabakoved.—Tabakovedenäs.	Trud.—Trudove.	Verbr.—Verbreitung.
Tät.—Tätigkeit.	Tsent.—Tsentral'nogo, Tsentral'not.	Verdauungskrank.—Verdauungs-Krankheiten.
Taxonom.—Taxonomische.	Tsuk.—Tsukrovot.	Verein.—Vereinbarungen.
Tchécoslov.—Tchécoslovaque, Tchécoslovaquie.	Tuberc.—Tuberculose, Tuberculosis.	Vereinsschr.—Vereinsschrift.
Tec.—Tecnica, Tecnico.	Tuber.—Tuberkulose.	Vererb.—Vererbungen.
Téc.—Técnica, Técnicos.	Turbinenw.—Turbinenwesen.	Vergelijk.—Vergelijkende.
Techn.—Technic, Technica, Technical, Technik, Technique, Technisch, Technische.	Turkestan.—Turkestanisko.	Verhandel.—Verhandelingen.
Technol.—Technologic, Technological, Technologists, Technology.	Typog.—Typographie, Typographiques, Typography.	Verhandl.—Verhandlungen.
Tekh.—Tekhniki.	U.—und.	Verks.—Verksamheten.
Temp.—Temperatur.	U. R. S. S.—Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes.	Verlagsbuchhdlg.—Verlagsbuchhandlung.
Tenn.—Tennessee.	U. S.—United States.	Verlagsgesell.—Verlagsgesellschaft.
Ter.—Territories, Territory.	U. S. A.—United States of America.	Verlagshdlg.—Verlagshandlung.
Terkult.—Terkultura.	U. S. S. R.—Union of the Socialistic Soviet Republics.	Veröffentl.—Veröffentlichen, Veröffentlichungen.
Természet.—Termézettrajzi.	Uchast.—Uchastka.	Vers.—Versuchs.
Tex.—Texas.	Uchen.—Uchenoga, Uchenuiya, Uchenyi.	Versamml.—Versammlung.
Thät.—Thätigkeit.	Uchrezhd.—Uchrezhdenni.	Verslag.—Verslagen.
Theecult.—Theecultuur.	Udobr.—Udobreniäm.	Versuchsanst.—Versuchsanstalt.
Ther.—Therapeutic(s), Therapeutisch, Therapie.	Übers.—Übersicht.	Versuchssta.—Versuchsstation.
Thér.—Thérapeutique, Thérapie.	Uffic.—Ufficiale, Ufficio.	Versuchstät.—Versuchstätigkeit.
Thierheilk.—Thierheilkunde.	Ugeskr.—Ugeskrift.	Versuchsw.—Versuchswesen, Versuchswirtschaft.
Thiermed.—Thiermedicin, Thiermedizin.	Ukrajin.—Ukrainian, Ukrains'ka, Ukrains'kil.	Verwalt.—Verwaltung.
Thür.—Thüringischen.	Undersög.—Undersögelse.	Verwend.—Verwendung.
Tid.—Tidende.	Undersök.—Undersökelse.	Verz.—Verzeichniss.
Tidn.—Tidning.	Undersökn.—Undersöking.	Verzamal.—Verzameling.
Tidskr.—Tidskrift.	Ungar.—Ungarisch.	Veshch.—Veshchestvo.
Tidsskr.—Tidsskrift.	Univ.—Universal, Universelle, Universidad, Università, Universität, Universitätes, Universitatis, Universitato, Université, Universitet(s), Università, Universitete, Universiteteye, University.	Vest.—Vestnik.
Tierärztl.—Tierärztlich, Tierärztliche, Tierärztliches.	Univs.—Universities.	Vést.—Véstinsk.
Tierernähr.—Terernährung.	Uniw.—Universiteit.	Vestland.—Vestlandets.
Tierhalt.—Tierhaltung.	Unteraussch.—Unterausschusses.	Vet.—Veterinär, Veterinære, Veterinär, Veterinara, Veterinaria, Veterinarian, Veterinarii, Veterinario, Veterinarius, Veterinarnago, Veterinarno, Veterinarnoe, Veterinarny, Veterinarski, Veterinary.
Tierheilk.—Tierheilkunde.	Unterhalt.—Unterhaltung.	
Tiermed.—Tiermedizin.	Unternehm.—Unternehmungen.	

Vét.—Vétérinaire.	Vulg.—Vulgarisation, Vulgarización.	Zap.—Zapiski.
Vetenks.—Vetenskapliga, Vetenskaps.	Výroč.—Výroční.	Zashch.—Zashchita, Zashchite, Zash-
Veterinärk.—Veterinärkunde.	Výzkumn.—Výzkumných.	chity.
Veterinærves.—Veterinaervesen, Veteri-	W. Va.—West Virginia.	Zasushl.—Zasushivo, Zasushlivykh.
nervesenet.	Waarenk.—Waarenkunde.	Zellforsch.—Zellforschung.
Veterinärw.—Veterinärwesen.	Wash.—Washington.	Zemědél.—Zemědělská, Zemědělské,
Vidensk.—Videnskabelige, Videnskaber-	Wasserhyg.—Wasserhygiene.	Zemědělských, Zemědělství.
nes, Videnskabers, Videnskabs, Videns-	Wasserkr.—Wasserkraft.	Zemediel.—Zemedicito.
skaps.	Waterst.—Waterstaat.	Zemel.—Zemel'noho.
Viehzähl.—Viehzählung.	Wchnber.—Wochenbericht.	Zeml.—Zenledelja, Zenledelsko, Zeni-
Vinic.—Vinicola, Vinicole.	Wchnbl.—Wochenblatt.	ledièl, Zemledělskitiè, Zemledělsko.
Vinodel.—Vinodeliù.	Wchnschr.—Wochenschrift.	Zent.—Zentral.
Vinodel.—Vinodeliù.	Weekbl.—Weekblad.	Zentbl.—Zentralblatt.
Vinograd.—Vinogradarstvu.	Weissruthen.—Weissruthenischen.	Zentralanst.—Zentralanstalt.
Virks.—Virksamhed, Virksamhet.	West.—Western.	Zern.—Zernovoe.
Vissch.—Visscherij.	Westpreuss.—Westpreussische.	Zhivotn.—Zhivotnovodstva, Zhivot-
Vist.—Vistnik.	Wetensch.—Wetenschappen.	nykh.
Vitaminforsch.—Vitaminforschung.	Wiejsk.—Wiejskiego.	Zhur.—Zhurnal.
Vitic.—Viticola, Viticole, Viticoltura,	Wirtsch.—Wirtschaft.	Zion.—Zionist.
Viticultural, Viticulture.	Wirtschaft.—Wirtschaftlich, Wirtschaft-	Zool.—Zoologen, Zoologi, Zoología,
Vitivinic.—Vitivinicola.	liche, Wirtschaftlichen, Wirtschaft-	Zoologica, Zoológica, Zoologicac,
Vlaam.—Vlaamsche.	liches.	Zoological, Zoológico, Zoologie, Zo-
Vlugschr.—Vlugschrift.	Wirtschaftsgesch.—Wirtschafts-	ologique, Zoologisch, Zoologischen,
Vocat.—Vocational.	geschichtliche.	Zoologiska, Zoologist, Zoology.
Völkerk.—Völkerkunde.	Wirtschaftsgr.—Wirtschaftsgruppe.	Zootec.—Zooteenia, Zootecnica, Zootécnica.
Volksgezondh.—Volksgezondheid.	Wis.—Wisconsin.	Zootech.—Zootechnia, Zootechnical,
Volksw.—Volkswirtschaftlich.	Wiss.—Wissenschaft, Wissenschaften,	Zootekh.—Zootekhnicheskaya, Zoo-
Vologodsk.—Vologodskogo.	Wissenschaftlich, Wissenschaftliche,	tehnii.
Voronezh.—Voronezhskogo.	Wissenschaftlicher.	Zpr.—Zpráva, Zprávy.
Vorstenland.—Vorstenlandsche.	Woch.—Wochen.	Ztg.—Zeitung.
Vred.—Vreditelej, Vreditel'skoh.	Württemb.—Württemberg, Württem-	Ztschr.—Ztschrift.
Vrtljh.—Vierteljahrshefte.	bergische.	Zücht.—Züchtung.
Vrtljsschr.—Vierteljahresschrift.	Wurzb.—Wurzburger.	Züchtungsk.—Züchtungskunde.
Vseross.—Vserossijskii, Vserossijskoe,	Wydz.—Wydzialu.	Zuckerfabrik.—Zuckerfabrikation.
Vserossijskogo.	Wyo.—Wyoming.	Zuckerindus.—Zuckerindustrie.
Vsesořuzn.—Vsesořuzná, Vsesořuzn-	Yuryev.—Yuryevskom.	Zvěrol.—Zvěrolékarské.
yj.	z.—zur.	
Vt.—Vermont.	Zakl.—Zakladu.	





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